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JUNTA 'DEFINITELY REJECTS EARLY ELECTIONS'

PY192352 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 19 Oct 82 p 9

[Text] The military junta has definitely decided not to move up elections scheduled for March 1984, Air Force sources revealed yesterday.

According to the sources, the country's top governing body took this decision after discussing the elections in the last of a series of meetings last week.

But the sources added that the Interior Ministry is nonetheless working on a project to modify election dates, which have not been set yet, they added.

The request to hand over the government to civilian hands as soon as possible has been expressed by most political parties during their latest rounds of talks with President Reynaldo Bignone in his Olivos residency. Some parties thought -- such as the Movement for Integration and Development (MID), led by former President Arturo Frondizi -- have termed it as "dangerous" to hold elections prior to March 1984, because of the country's present political, social and economic crisis.

OFFICIAL SHUNS REPORT ON U.S. MILITARY AID

PY200043 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2305 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 19 Oct (NA) -- A high Foreign Ministry source tonight told NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS that San Martin Palace "has no comments to make about domestic laws of other countries, in this case those of the United States."

This reply was given in connection with press reports from Washington indicating that the United States conditions its military aid to Argentina to "specific progress in the areas of individual, union and political freedoms."

The announcement was made by Eliott Abrams, deputy assistant secretary for human rights to the State Department.

GOVERNMENT ANSWER ON MISSING TO BE PHILOSOPHICAL

PY192359 Buenos Aires BUENOS ARIES HERALD in English 19 Oct 82 p 11

[Text] The government plans to provide an answer "in philosophical terms" to the problem of political disappearances before a constitutional government takes over, a high official source said yesterday.

According to the official, the government "rejects the possibility of giving explanations, since that could mean authorities would have to account for their actions, and that can't be.

"The answer (to the disappeared issue) will be philosophical and coincides with the (Catholic) Church's stance on the subject," the source said.

Emilio Mignone, president of the Centre for Legal and Social Studies (CELS), last night said such a "philosophical" answer to the issue of the disappeared would be "stupid nonsense."

Mignone warned against the government's intention to deliberately misuse the Catholic Church's "road to reconciliation" document, released last August, to cover up the government's responsibility for disappearances during the so called "dirty war."

He said the church has already stated that truth and justice are the prerequisites for reconciliation.

The official said that the "philosophical answer," for which no date has been set yet, would be compiled from all the statements government officers have made on the issue since the military overthrew the last Peronist administration in March 1976.

The government source, who said "the government is very worried by the (disappeared) issue," refused to discuss action taken thus far to give Argentines the explanation they demand on the subject.

Repeating statements made by Interior Minister Llamil Reston that " the government doesn't know where the disappeared are," the source confirmed that the Interior Ministry has received 6,000 requests for information on missing people, while 4,000 habeas corpus appeals have been filed in court. In only a few cases were relatives given the information they were seeking, he said.

UNIDENTIFIED PLANES TO BE TREATED 'AS ENEMY'

PY200023 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 2352 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 19 Oct (DYN) -- The Air Force tonight warned that it will treat as an "enemy invader" any unidentified plane which might enter the air space controlled by its defense system and denied press reports from London that Argentine planes had been intercepted by British fighters.

The official communique of the Air Force headquarters states: "Regarding press reports released by foreign new agencies about flight activities in the South Atlantic, the Air Force headquarters wants to report that:

1. "No Argentine Air Force plane has been detected or intercepted by Royal Air Force planes.

2. "That Argentine Air Force Mirage planes took off on two occasions to intercept blips indicated within 200 miles off the coastline, in the airspace over Argentine jurisdictional waters, without making contact with the invaders.

3. "It also warns that any unidentified plane which might enter the air space controlled by its defense system will be treated as an enemy invader."

ARRIVAL OF BOLIVIA'S RICO TORO DISCLOSED

PY192358 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 2142 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 19 Oct (DYN) -- Col Faustino Rico Toro, former director of the Bolivian Military Academy, is already in Argentina following his earlier unsuccessful attempt at traveling to Buenos Aires on board the presidential plane which a little more than a week ago took the Argentine delegation to La Paz to President Hernan Siles Zuazo's inauguration, official sources revealed today.

In addition to Rico Toro, the following former Bolivian officials are also staying in our country: the former Bolivian president, Gen Luis Garcia Meza, and Col Luis Arce Gomez, who was Garcia Meza's interior minister. Arce Gomez' status as military attache at the Bolivian Embassy has been the subject of controversial interpretations.

The sources reported that Social Action Minister Adolfo Navajas Artaza, who led the Argentine delegation to the inauguration of the new constitutional president of Bolivia, was approached during his short stay in La Paz to make it possible for Rico Toro to travel to Buenos Aires on board the Argentine presidential plane.

These efforts, which were reportedly made by Argentine military officers accredited in La Paz, were unsuccessful. Thus, Rico Toro had to leave his country through other means which were not specified by the above sources.

Simultaneously with the disclosure of this case, diplomatic sources noted today the possibility that the new Bolivian Government might ask the Argentine Government to reduce the number of officers at the Argentine Embassy in La Paz.

PERONIST ANNIVERSARY RALLY ENDS IN CHAOS

PY192332 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 19 Oct 82 pp 1, 9

[Text] About 30,000 Peronists filled the Atlanta Club football stadium last night for a political rally that ended in bottle throwing, flag burning, and an unspecified number of injuries.

The largest partisan political rally since former President Isabel Peron imposed the current state of seige in 1975, last night's demonstration capped a weekend of celebrations commemorating October 17, 1945.

On that day, popular demonstrations in Plaza de Mayo sprung Colonel Juan Peron from military arrest, sparking his successful first run for the presidency.

Last night's rally, like the barbecues and demonstrations which preceded it over the weekend, proved Peronism is still able to motivate vast numbers of people, but unable to resolve internal infighting eight years after death of its creator.

The evening's last featured speaker, Justicialist Party First Vice President Deolindo Bittel, virtually was ignored by the crowd during his speech when about 300 left-wing Peronist youth, annoyed by 62 Organizations leader Lorenzo Miquel's earlier calls for reconciliation with the military, began to muscle their way out of the stadium, provoking fights on their way.

Bittel's vow to "never make a pact with a government that sold out the country" and his condemnation of imperialism did not mollify the youths, who set fire to a large U.S. flag and then burned the Peronist banners they had carried into the stadium.

"Tough, tough, tough, the future will be a Socialist nation!" shouted the youths, who were said to belong to the Justicialist Party faction headed by Vicente Saadi.

As of press time, no serious injuries were reported, although a number of bloodied combatants were seen being carried out of the stadium.

Fighting demonstrators at one point turned on and beat up photographers taking pictures of the struggle. Most of the photographers present in the stadium walked out to protest the rough treatment.

Besides Bittel, the other two speakers featured at last night's rally were Lorenzo Miguel and Saul Ubaldini, head of the Brasil branch of the General Confederation of Labour (CGT-Brasil).

According to one Peronist organizer present, the rally was masterminded by Lorenzo Miguel as part of a bid to bring the Peronist political machine under the control of his sector of the labour movement, which also includes Saul Ubaldini and the CGT-Brasil.

Miguel's major opposition for leadership of Peronist labour, the CGT-Azopardo headed by Jorge Triaca, was not invited to the rally.

Miguel and Ubaldini's labour cohorts, who regards themselves as the most genuine expression of Peronism, wasted no time identifying themselves with Peron: They opened the rally with a 20 minute film showing Peron and his wife Isabel being interviewed by a French journalist in their house in Buenos Aires suburbs.

The movie was followed immediately by Ubaldini's speech. He said: "God is a Peronist" and "the people are Peronist." Miguel, who spoke after Ubaldini attempted to strike a conciliatory note with the armed forces, thus infuriating the leftist Peronist youth. He urged the crowd to remember that the military "made Peron a colonel and we made him a general." Although this drew boos from a large portion of the crowd, he pressed on, saying: "If Evita was alive she wouldn't have been a Montonero, she would have been a Peronist."

This provoked the exodus of the leftist youths, who began to get into fights on their way out. By the time Declindo Bittel got to the speaker's platform, the crowd was looking at the ensuing melee, not paying attention to their first vice president.

CASTRO MADERO ON DEVELOPMENT OF NUCLEAR PLANTS

PY191256 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 0020 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] Cordoba, 18 Oct (DYN) -- Vice Adm Carlos Castro Madero, chairman of the National Atomic Energy Commission [CNEA] stated here last night that the Embalse nuclear plant will be put into operation within 4 months. The CNEA chairman confirmed that this atomic energy undertaking will be put into operation in February 1983. This plant has been built in the locality of Embalse, 80 km south of this capital in the Calamuchita Valley.

Castro Madero made these remarks at the Cordoba International Airport before returning to the Federal Capital tonight. He was here on a visit to the project which is now under construction.

He said that the uranium concentrate exploitation plant in Los Gigantes -- which is also located in this province -- will be dedicated in November.

Castro Madero admitted that reductions in the budget have delayed the CNEA plans. Fundamentally these will affect the heavy water production plant in Neuquen and the Atucha II nuclear plant.

Castro Madero stated that the heavy water plant will be delayed by 11 months, while the Atucha II plant will be delayed for more than a year. He provided no further details on the length of the delay.

He added tht he will hold a meeting tomorrow with the Peruvian deputy foreign minister who is visiting Argentina. He said Argentine cooperation with Peru in nuclear matters could be expanded.

FEDERAL POLICE PROTECT HOMBERG CASE WITNESS

PY191358 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 16 Oct 82 p 9

[Text] Federal police have ordered special security for a lawyer who received threatening telephone calls after he testified in court as a witness in the Elena Holmberg murder case. The lawyer, Molina Zuviria, had been summoned to federal court by Judge Fernando Zavalia, who is handling the Holmberg case. Molina Zuviria is the husband of painter Susana Diaz de Vivar, in whose house Gregorio Dupont allegedly made comments about former Navy Commander-in-chief Emilio Massera which, Dupont contends, led to his dismissal from the Foreign Ministry in 1976.

AIR FORCE JOURNAL ON FALKLANDS OPERATIONS

PY191655 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1707 GMT 18 Oct 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 18 Oct (NA) -- The Air Force today officially and categorically rejected accusations of an alleged lack of support for the other branches during the last few days of the Malvinas war.

The report states that "undoubtedly that reckless accusation stems from total ignorance of what happened, because precisely in those days...the attack units continued hitting direct support objectives frequently, keeping up with the rapid changes that took place in the respective positions of the contending parties."

These remarks are included in a document published in the JOURNAL AEROESPACIO which will be released officially this afternoon at the Air Force Command.

AEROESPACIO, the Air Force official gazeette, states that the planes had to fly at very low altitudes to overcome the different enemy antiaircraft batteries, and that "then they had to look for objectives almost never accurately identified from land." It also states that the Argentine planes had to "return avoiding the frigates armed with missiles which navigated freely near the islands without encountering any opposition from land."

It adds that on returning from their missions, the planes had no way of finding out whether the incursion had been "successful, considering the type of targets involved."

In this report, the Air Force also maintains that "a propaganda campaign which instilled exaggerated optimism in the people in a very short period of time created an illusion that we could enjoy, without much sacrifice, a comfortable situation of air superiority that made it excessively risky for the British fleet to advance within range of our weapons system." It adds that "this mistaken impression of what the outcome of the developing war would be caused the people to ask the Argentine Air Force for an excessive intervention."

The Air Force maintains that the need for information "was not satisfied" and that for this reason "the Air Force Command had to multiply its activities beyond its own predictions."

The report also reveals that after the economic blockade, "Argentina was not cut off (from the purchase of materiel) and that brotherly Latin American countries and other friendly countries of other parts of the world which understood our historical situation helped us as much as they could."

The Air Force official report rejects the importance which some analysts gave to the British nuclear submarines which operated in the South Atlantic.

"The nuclear powered submarines had no significance in the development of air operations, despite the attempt by some experts to raise the submarines to the status of the 'real stars' of the war in the South Atlantic."

"The 'protecting veil' which these submarines were said to have set up to separate the islands from the continent had presumable weaknesses due to the great distances they had to patrol," the report states.

One of the analysts who attributed too much importance to the British submarines in deciding the war was Rear Adm Fernando Millia who published an extensive article in the newspaper CONVICCION on this issue.

"Let us remember," the Air Force gazette states, "that the number of British submarines in the theater of operations was too few to maintain effective vigilance in the enormous strip of sea they had to cover."

In the analysis of the role of the nuclear submarines, the Air Force states that "as far as their own security is concerned, they had no difficulties in moving freely due to the notable absence of antisubmarine measures."

"The review of the operations carried out by the Air Force Command allows us to say that the Argentine Air Force on occasions could not reach its objectives due to weather conditions."

The Air Force explains that "on 13 days there were no takeoffs due to the lack of information on the existence of appropriate objectives."

"On the last days of fighting (12 and 13 June), the Air Force carried out 15 incursions against the invading forces...and the last Argentine plane to be lost to enemy fire was hit at 2230 on 12 June." The report adds that "this evidence confirms, without room for doubt, that the Air Force stood out to the end regardless of the heavy losses."

The magazine AEROESPACIO dedicates the entire issue No 429 to the Air Force role in the Malvinas war. The magazine is bilingual (Spanish and English) and includes a large number of pictures taken from the actions in the Malvinas war.

The magazine is directed by Col Jose C. d'Odorico and the current issue includes the following chapters: The Air Force in the Malvinas war, The Theater of Operations, The Air Force and the British Task Force, The Attack Operations, Transport, Reconnaissance, Search and Rescue and a statistical report on the operations.

More on Air Force Role

PY191831 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1148 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 19 Oct (NA) -- Argentine forces operating in the area, which were not part of the Air Force, thought the British landing at San Carlos Bay was a "diversionary" maneuver. The landing marked the beginning of the British action to recover the archipelago.

The forces who made this mistake were not identified in a lengthy report on the role of the Air Force in the South Atlantic war released in the latest issue of the magazine AEROESPACIO, the official Air Force Gazette.

According to the report, the commander of the Southern Air Force "felt that the (British) landing operation had begun to establish a beachhead, and ordered the immediate planning of the air attack."

This decision -- it adds -- "was adopted disregarding the advice received from other sources outside the command that it was only a diversionary maneuver to conceal the real landing elsewhere."

The report on the presence of British ships at the southern mouth of San Carlos Strait was sent at 0815 on 21 May. At 1000, a reconaissance plane confirmed the presence of 12 ships heading toward that zone.

The air attack began at 1010, and thus -- AEROESPACIO reports -- "a new legend of boldness and courage began, which was circulated throughout the world."

The report adds that between 21 and 25 May, the Air Force carried out 167 missions on the beachhead "which was established despite the information released publicly denying it."

AEROESPACIO reveals that in those 5 days of fighting, "the Argentine Air Force lost 16 planes, this being the worst punishment during the entire war."

During this conflict, the Air Force lost a total of 34 planes, which represented 12 percent of the forces established on the continent, according to the AEROESPACIO report. The report was given last night to Air Force Commander Lt Gen Augusto Hughes by the director of AEROESPACIO, Col (ret) Jose d'Odorico.

The last massive attack of the Argentine Air Force was launched on 8 June against a complementary landing operation which "was being carried out then without the slightest opposition in the Pleasant Bay area."

It also stresses the importance of the role played during the war by Argentine civilian pilots and planes grouped in the "Phoenix Squadron" whose mission was to guide the attack squadrons and to confuse British radar and interceptors with their flights.

MULTIPARTY GROUP OPPOSES FALKLAND MILITARY BASE

PY192248 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1455 GMT 17 Oct 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 17 Oct (NA) -- The Multiparty Group will make an appeal to the United Nations to the effect that no military base be installed in the Malvinas Islands and that the South Atlantic be declared "a nuclear free zone." The information was provided last night by Radical Union Party leader Enrique Vanoli who was departing for New York taking with him the Multiparty Group document that is to be delivered to UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar.

After meeting with Perez de Cuellar, Vanoli reported that he will get together with "the representatives of those nations who have not yet taken a definite position on the Malvinas conflict.

Vanoli also said that "our purpose is to counter an insidious campaign by the British Government which claims that the Malvinas operation was aimed against a military government."

He then added that "we who represent 80 percent of the country's electorate demonstrated that the country backs the recovery of the Malvinas." Vanoli further said that "this has nothing to do with the government, because the Malvinas problem is not the problem of any particular sector but a national one."

REPORTER RETURNS TO VENEZUELA AFTER DEATH THREAT

PY181753 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 18 Oct 82 p 5

[Text] Journalist Enrique Silverkasten, a correspondent for the Venezuela daily EL NACIONAL, left Argentina on Tuesday under diplomatic protection after receiving the latest of a series of death threats apparently aimed at intimidating the press in Argentina, press sources said. Silverkasten, an Argentine citizen who lived in Venezuela until recently, received a telephone call last Monday telling him to "get out of the country or the same thing will happen to you that happened to Dupont." (Marcelo Dupont, the brother of a former diplomat who recently testified in connection with the 1978 abduction and murder of Elena Holmberg, was found murdered outside a construction site in Palermo Chico on October 7). On the weekend prior to his departure, Silverkasten had noticed several Ford Falcon automobiles without license plates in the vicinity of his home, the sources said.

BUENOS AIRES PROVINCIAL POLICE CHIEF INSTALLED

PY152144 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 15 Oct 82

[Text] Buenos Aires Governor Jorge Ruben Aguado today installed Brig Gen Fernando Exequiel Verrplaetsen as the new Buenos Aires provincial police chief. Outgoing Chief Mario Ramon Lepori delivered a farewell speech during the ceremony that was held this morning at the headquarters of the Buenos Aires provincial police.

BRIEFS

RETAIL, WHOLESALE PRICES -- Buenos Aires, 1 Oct (NA) -- A spokesman for the Economy Ministry reported today that retail prices increased by 16-17.5 percent and wholesale prices by 20 percent during September 1982. He added that retail prices increased by 121 percent and wholesale prices by 180 percent during the first 9 months of 1982. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2218 GMT 1 Oct 82 PY]

DEPUTIES TO INVESTIGATE DE FACTO GOVERNMENTS

PY192130 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Excerpt] The administration of Gen Luis Garcia Meza and the government actions of the de facto governments during the last 18 years will be investigated by the Chamber of Deputies according to a decision reached yesterday by this chamber.

In fact, the chamber approved the minutes calling upon the executive branch to undertake the appropriate actions. The proposal to investigate General Garcia Meza's administration was presented by Deputy Carlos Valverde Barberi and approved by the chamber. Reading the minutes, the Honorable Guillermo Richter, chamber secretary, stated:

[Begin recording] [Words indistinct] the executive branch that this honorable Chamber of Deputies be given all background information available to the courts, the Office of the Comptroller General and the various ministers, concerning the various shady deals carried out to the detriment of the nation under the bad military governments; deals which have severely harmed not only the economy of the nation but also its honor and dignity.

Since it is the responsibility of the legislative branch to put on trial those who have misued their power to make shady deals and grow rich, jeopardizing not only the integrity but also the independence of the nation; we require all possible evidence of these deals in order to judge and punish the bad citizens who, having taken power by sheer force and having usurped positions for which they were not trained, have caused not only moral but also material harm to the nation. [words indistinct] crimes such as the murder of one of the most enlightened Bolivian leaders of our times, Marcelo Quiroga Santa Cruz, and of the (?members) of the Movement of the Revolutionary Left. [end recording]

Further on, the chamber secretary disclosed another proposal also approved at the meeting.

[Begin Richter recording] It is the duty of the current movement to take action in keeping with this request so that we, in compliance with the national Constitution, can open a liabilities trial against all those who have committed crimes against human life and dignity, and against the economy of the nation so that the Supreme Court of Justice will be able to issue the sentence these persons deserve, for the [word indistinct] of future generations and as proof that all citizens, irrespective of their positions, are equal before Bolivian justice. [end recording]

The Chamber of Deputies also decided unanimously to audit government actions of the de facto governments during the last 18 years.

RICO TORO REPLACED AS HEAD OF MILITARY COLLEGE

PY191845 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1718 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Excerpts] La Paz, 19 Oct (LATIN-REUTER) -- Col Faustino Rico Toro, known to be one of the hardliners of the Bolivian Army, has been removed as commander of the military college and replaced by the institutionalist Gen Raul Lopez Leyton, according to military sources.

General Lopez Leyton's appointment replacing Rico Toro was ordered by Army Commander in Chief Gen Simon Sejas Tordoya as part of the reshuffle of the military hierarchy, the sources said.

General Lopez Leyton is known to be an institutionalist military officer of the so-called Carachipampa group which participated decisively in the short democratization process that took place in Bolivia in 1979.

ARMY WITHDRAWS LUIS ARCE GOMEZ APPOINTMENT

PY201154 Paris AFP in Spanish 0249 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Text] La Paz, 19 Oct (AFP) -- It was officially reported here today that the Army General Command has withdrawn the designation of Col Luis Arce Gomez as Bolivian military attache to Argentina.

The report was given by Army Commander Gen Simon Sejas Tordoya who did not mention, however, the new destination of the former interior minister during the Gen Luis Garcia Meza regime.

Arce Gomez had warned civilian politicians that it would be better for them if he remained in Buenos Aires rather than be forced to return to the country. The former minister has repeatedly been singled out as the head of the paramilitary groups created after the bloody coup of 17 July 1980.

PLANNING MINISTER REAFFIRMS NEED FOR FOREIGN AID

PY191522 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] The Bolivian Government hopes that the offers of cooperation which the Latin American nations have made will materialize in order to bring about the economic recovery of the nation, Planning and Coordination Minister Arturo Nunez del Prado said yesterday during his talk with local and international journalists.

He pointed out: The most we can achieve in the next 100 days is to curb the headlong collapse of Bolivia's economy and this will depend on concrete cooperation and solidarity. He added that Bolivia has received considerable political support for having defended democracy and human rights, a stand which has awakened the sympathy of the world. This feeling must now take the shape of effective cooperation such as soft loans and financing.

Further on the planning and coordination minister emphasized that this aid is vital to pull Bolivia out of its current crisis. The more solidarity and support we get, the less sacrifices the Bolivians will have to make, he said.

He explained that Siles Zuazo's promise to come up with solutions to the nation's economic woes within the next 100 days means that this period of time will serve to make an objective evaluation of the situation. He said: The president of the nation said 100 days because he feels that this time will suffice to see the causes of the crisis. At that point we will begin to feel some easing off of the crisis and the country will be able to see its way toward a solution.

The minister concluded by saying that common sacrifice and self-denial will allow the Bolivians to move ahead and overcome this severe crisis.

INTERIOR MINISTER DISCUSSES ITALIAN TERRORISTS

PY150217 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 2132 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 14 Oct (DYN) -- Bolivian Interior Minister Mario Roncal today said that the Bolivian Government "suspects" but has no "evidence" that the Italian terrorists who operated in the country during Luis Garcia's Meza's regime had used Argentine passports.

When DYN phoned him this afternoon to ask whether the terrorists could have used Argentine passports, the minister said that "according to the information that I have seen so far there is no evidence that they used Argentine passports, but we suspect that they did."

He added that there is no information concerning the whereabouts of the terrorist Stefano Della Chiaie who is still at large and that "since this terrorist and drug trafficker has used many names, I cannot tell you whether he was part of Garcia Meza's or Col Luis Arce Gomez' (former interior minister under Garcia Meza's administration) retinue."

He pointed out that for the time being no Argentine or other citizens have been ordered to leave the country.

As to whether Hernan Siles Zuazo's government plans to put Garcia Meza or Arce Gomez, both of whom are now in Argentina, on trial, Minister Roncal said that "as captain general of the armed forces, the president has decided that each branch should punish the officers that have besmirched the Bolivian uniform."

Speaking about the capture of terrorist Pierluigi Pagliai, the minister said that "the Bolivian police acted on orders issued by this ministry in keeping with the law. The delay in the departure of the Alitalia plane was caused by the very nature of the procedure, and if any payment was demanded it had to do with airport fees."

He concluded by saying that Bolivia's democratic future is assured by the armed forces' pledge of loyalty to the Constitution.

LECHIN EXPLAINS ABSENCE AT SILES' INAUGURATION

PY200215 La Paz Radio Fides in Spanish 2330 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] Juan Lechin Oquendo, the executive secretary of the Bolivian Labor Federation [COB], today explained why he did not attend President Siles Zuazo's inauguration. He said that his absence was not due to animosity against President Siles but to the fact that the COB was not invited to the ceremony.

Lechin Oquendo said that the return of democracy and freedom resulted from the daily struggle of unions and of the COB, who defeated the dictatorship. He stressed: Everybody knows that the main factor in the restoration of democracy was the struggle by COB members, miners, factory workers, bankers, teachers, railway workers and so forth, but surprisingly enough, the COB was not invited. Lechin said that this was the main reason for his absence.

Concerning the remarks he made in Lima to Peruvian reporters on the proposal Siles made to the COB to participate in the government, Lechin said that he had replied that workers will always maintain their independent position. He added that on that occasion he said that if the COB was (?invited) it would condition its participation on two requirements. First, an antiimperialist program and, second, a cabinet with a majority of COB members in order to implement that policy.

MIR LEADER URGES PLURALIST FOREIGN POLICY

PY191658 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] Oscar Eid Franco believes that the Democratic and Popular Unity, UDP, administration headed by Hernan Siles Zuazo must carry out a pluralist foreign policy and maintain relations with all nations of the world. He also said that under no circumstances must foreign policies clash with national interests.

The leader of the Movement of the Revolutionary Left, MIR, made these remarks in view of the possibility that diplomatic relations will be established with the PRC and other socialist nations. [Begin Eid Franco recording] I believe that foreign policy must be tightly linked to Bolivian interests, to the interests of our people.

In this regard, the establishment of relations with these specific countries must take into account the interests of the nation. We expect the specific decision to be reached in the coming days. [end recording]

He went on to add that Siles Zuazo's government must comply strictly with the timetable established for international relations by the plan of action fo the UDP. Oscar Eid Franco did not make any other catagoric statements concerning this field of government action and indicated that it woul be up to the president and hiz team to make their position clear.

MNRI MEMBER CALLS FOR PARTY NATIONAL CONVENTION

PY151627 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 15 Oct 82

[Text] The internal problems which the Democratic and Popular Unity (UDP) is facing, especially those regarding the National Revolutionary Movement of the Left (MNRI), are not serious. This was stated yesterday by Federico Alvarez Plata who is a member of the MNRI. He gave no importance to the points of disagreement which have appeared in that party and reckoned that the problems will be solved soon.

In his statements to Panamericana the politician stated: [Begin recording] Regarding the problems which have appeared within my party, I think that they can be solved easily by holding, as soon as possible, a national convention for the election of new party leadership which would naturally be supported and obeyed by all the members of the party. [end recording]

He announced that the active members of the party had requested holding a national coventionn, but that it cannot be held within 90 days as Hernan Siles Zuazo has suggested. [Begin Alvarez recording] Companero Siles agrees with holding a convention but the deadline suggested by him is obviously too long. We are forming a joint commission, which will be headed by members of the two parties, in order to analyze this problem and reach an agreement in order to bring the date of the convention forward. [end recording]

He ended by stating his concern over the problems which ahve appeared within the party and stated that they should be solved through negotiations.

VIOLENT INCIDENTS REPORTED BETWEEN MNRI FACTIONS

PY200200 Paris AFP in Spanish 2318 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] La Paz, 19 Oct (AFP) -- Disagreement within the Revolutionary Movement of the Left (MNRI), member of the government coalition that is led by Bolivian President Hernan Siles Zuazo, grew stronger today with the outbreak of violent incidents between members of the MNRI factions. These incidents took place in Oruro city, located 230 km south of La Paz, it was reported in La Paz today.

One of the MNRI factions, which supports former minister Federico Alvarez Plata, today opposed the swearing in of the prefect and of the mayor of [words indistinct] prominent leaders of the MNRI [words indistinct] Foreign Minister Mario Velarde Dorado.

The leaders have Siles Zuazo's recognition and support, but the opposition has warned that they will prevent their designations through concrete actions.

Other acts of violence took place last weekend in Cochabamba, located in the central part of the country, where the political authorities that were designated by the new government were also opposed.

A few days ago, Siles Zuazo proposed holding an MNRI national convention within the next 100 days. However, Siles' proposal was turned down by the opposition faction, which demanded that the MNRI leadership be immediately renewed.

On his part, Interior Minister Mario Roncal, who is a member of the MNRI's government faction, asserted that there is no disagreement within the MNRI. He added that the fact that a small group has broken away from the MNRI's political line does not mean disagreement within the MNRI.

The other parties that make up the Democratic and Popular Unity, the ruling coalition, believe that the disagreement within the MNRI will affect the normal development of Congress activities and the government itself.

FNP ISSUES DOCUMENT LISTING GOVERNMENT'S DUTIES

PY191142 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 16 Oct 82

[Excerpts] In a document that was released yesterday, the National Progressive Force [FNP] points to the government's duty to strengthen democracy, resolve the serious economic crisis, replace those structures that prevent the country from developing and restructure the state bodies.

[Words indistinct] to punish those congressmen who attacked institutional order by participating in the armed revolt that affected national security and sovereignty.

The document also calls for the need to dismantle paramilitary groups and repressive armed forces groups to definitively consolidate the democratic process, improve our institutions and/cr make them fit for serving the nation.

Regarding the economic crisis, the document states that it is the government's duty to implement the plan it has drawn up without affecting the poorer sectors.

The replacement of the country's structures [words indistinct] the document calls for the need for taking measures aimed at stepping up Bolivian revolution.

The document also proposes that the state organs be immediately restructured and that they be turned into powerful tools serving development and national liberation.

The FNP document points to the UDP's [Democratic and Popular Unity] duty to safeguard morality and to make public administration healthy by restoring to it the dignity and respectability that it lost through crooked deals, embezzlement of funds, arbitrary disposal of public property, extortion and other irregular activities.

The document also proposes that the National Constitution and the laws be safeguarded by prosecuting the former de facto rulers who committed crimes as common criminals, since they cannot be indicted by congress.

The FNP document concludes by expressing its willingness to contribute to the country's democratic institutionalization, and asserts that the FNP leaders will continue to guide the people and to defend their rights, claims, interests and aspirations.

ARMY STAFF APPOINTS SIXTH DEPARTMENT HEAD

PY201353 La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 14 Oct 82 p 1

[Summary] Bolivian Army Commander in Chief Gen Simon Sejas Tordoya yesterday swore in Col Jose Meruvia as head of the Sixth Department of the Army Staff.

SAO PAULO METALWORKERS' UNIONS BEGIN STRIKE

PY192325 Paris AFP in Spanish 0107 GMT 19 Oct 82

[By Roberto Mainard]

[Excerpt] Sao Paulo, 18 Oct (AFP) -- The metalworkers' unions of Sao Paulo State began today a slow-down strike to halt production of over 15,000 enterprises. This measure is aimed at pressuring the employers on the negotiations over the renewing of work contracts. The coercive measure was taken during a meeting held last Friday, which was attended by over 3,000 workers. Meanwhile, preparations continue for a general strike that will begin on 1 November if negotiations fail.

The metalworkers also decided not to work extra hours and to hold public meetings in those metallurgy plants of Sao Paulo state whose employers form part of the negotiating group of the Sao Paulo State federation of industries. The negotiations regarding job tenure are at a standstill because employers give a 90-day guarantee, while the metalworkers' unions demand a 180-day guarantee. The metalworkers are demanding unemployment insurance coverage and the freezing of basic commodities [prices] among other things.

Business circles believe that the metalworkers' unions did not thoroughly analyze the effects that a strike might have on metallurgy factories whose production is idle due to the impact that the international recession is having on the exports market. Some of the enterprises are said to be indirectly benefitting from the strike, since many of them are planning to drastically reduce personnel in 1983.

PRESS SECRETARY MINIMIZES POLITICAL VIOLENCE

PY190142 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 18 Oct 82

[Text] Commenting on press reports about acts of violence taking place in several states during political rallies, Presidential Press and Broadcasting Secretary Carlos Atila has said that the government disapproves of every act of violence. Atila said President Figueiredo has been closely following political campaigning throughout the nation, and noted that the recent incidents are not significant considering the number of municipalities, 4,004, and the number of candidates.

GOVERNMENT WANTS TO PRINT MORE PAPER MONEY

PY191529 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 14 Oct 82

[Excerpt] Brasilia -- In a message sent to congress yesterday, the nation's president requested authorization to print 420 billion cruzeiros of paper money because "the program of assistance to priority sectors" -- agriculture, exports and energy -- "has required additional expenditures that cannot be covered by noninflationary resources, thus calling for the printing of paper money at a rate higher than initially planned. Through September, 195 billion cruzeiros -- 8.2 percent of the means of payment (demand deposits plus money in circulation) which stood at 2,365,574,000,000 cruzeiros on 31 December 1981 -- have been printed. Since banking reform law No 4595 of 31 December 1964 dictates that printing of paper money in the amount of more than 10 percent of the means of payment at the end of the previous year must be authorized by congress, the president had to request approval for the additional printing of paper money. This request has been repeated every year.

Should congress approve the request, as it has always done, and should the Central Bank print the additional 420 billion cruzeiros in paper money, the issuance of money will amount to 25 percent of the means of payment as it stood on 31 December 1981. This is a 15 percent overrun against only 8 percent in 1981, and so it confirms an upward trend regarding the printing of paper money.

PUTUMAYO INHABITANTS END 2-WEEK STRIKE

PA190453 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 18 Oct 82

[Text] The Administrative Department of Intendancies and Districts [Departamento Administrativo de Intendencias y Comisarias -- Dainco] announced this afternoon that the situation of public order is totally normal throughout the nation's territories. Hector Moreno Reyes, Dainco director, said that peace returned to those territories after the 2-week strike was formally ended today by the inhabitants of the Putumayo Intendancy. Moreno Reyes noted that the cause of the citizens' strike, the lack of electricity, has been corrected. He indicated that a plan has been implemented that will bring sufficient electricity to Putumayo within 5 months.

SEVEN FARC MEMBERS KILLED IN CLASH WITH ARMY

PA181611 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 18 Oct 82

[Text] Villa Vicencio -- Seven presumed members of a rural command of the outlawed Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia, FARC, were killed in an operation conducted by members of the 7th Brigade based in this capital. The military garrison's command confirmed that the clash took place yesterday in the jurisdiction of the Miraflores municipality, in Guaviare. The source added that no soldiers were killed or wounded and that the military confiscated a large quantity of war materiel and field equipment.

M-19 GUERRILLAS ATTACK SECURITY FIRM, KILL ONE

PA190422 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2044 GMT 18 Oct 82

[Text] Cali, Colombia, 18 Oct (EFE) -- Carlos Arturo Gomez, supervisor of the "Ranger" private security firm, was shot to dealth today by guerrillas who attacked the firm's offices in this city, the police reported. A military spokesman said that the subversives, who belong to the "Camilo Restrepo" column of the 19 April Movement [M-19], seized 12 resolvers and other weapons during the operation.

After killing the supervisor and stealing the weapons, the guerrillas fled in a waiting car. Military authorities in Cali are searching for the subversives.

JUSTICE MINISTER SUGGESTS INSTITUTIONAL CHANGES

PA181932 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 18 Oct 82

[Text] Bogota -- As a complement to the amnesty law which congress is about to promulgate, Justice Minister Bernardo Gaitan Mahecha has proposed a state pardon [perdon patrimonial] for those who participate in the underground economy and for tax evaders. He suggested that the Colombian prosecution system be modified and that the Colombian presidential term begin on 1 January so that it will coincide with the beginning of the fiscal year.

In a statement for CARACOL network's regular program "Five Reporters and the Personality of the Week," Gaitan Mahecha said the Colombian justice system is facing a crisis in economic and human resources. He said the Colombian people are suffering tremendous social disintegration and are changing their customs for social, economic and political reasons.

Gaitan Mahecha also said that the subject of bank nationalization should not shock anyone since it is the government's duty to protect the public's savings accounts. He mentioned that, in his opinion, the procedure for legal trials should be modified, eliminating public hearings and juries. He also urged administrative reform of the justice system and asked for the unification of political parties in order to get congress to work on bills that will lead to improving the country's institutional life.

OFFICIAL ON EXECUTIVE SALARY CUTS, TERRORISM

PA191258 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 2330 GMT 18 Oct 82

[Excerpts] During a news conference held at noon today, Ernesto Alban Gomez, secretary of public information, referred to the reduction in salaries of public officials earning more than 31,000 sucres. A decree to this effect was signed by President Hurtado:

[Begin recording] First of all, I wish to state that the president of the republic has just signed an executive decree broadening the austerity measures which the government had previously enacted. At this time, the measure is absolutely necessary in view of the country's present economic situation. According to the decree, the salaries of the president of the republic, the cabinet ministers and other high-ranking government officials of the same rank have been reduced by 20 percent.

Through this measures, the government seeks to expressly register its desire to increase austerity at all levels of public administration. However, as you know, these measures have a limitation, which is the scope of application of the measures the executive branch can adopt. The executive branch cannot adopt decisions on the compensation received by members of the Chamber of Representatives, the Supreme Court of Justice, the Comptroller's Office, superintendents' offices, municipalities, provincial councils and other state agencies which are autonomous and are governed by their own rules and regulations. However, the national government asks the heads and persons responsible for the administration of all of these institutions to adopt similar measures.

In the second place, I would like to refer to the emergence of outbreaks of terrorism and violence in the country. Actually, I feel that this situation in the country is very serious. I am going to give you a copy of the police report on the incident in Calderon, where two persons tried to blow up a bridge. You have here the timing device that was found during the respective investigation. It shows how at a given moment all bounds of propriety have been exceeded in making demands. [end recording]

TWENTY ARRESTED DURING GUAYAQUIL DEMONSTRATIONS

PA191505 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Report by unidentified correspondent in Guayaquil]

[Excerpts] The protests have caused the country's political climate to become critical. Various streets of the city were blocked with bonfires yesterday as the people demonstrated their discontent over the recent economic measures. Members of the Guayas Province UNE [National Union of Teachers], which yesterday held a 1-day strike, marched through the main streets. The demonstration was broken up by the police.

Yesterday was a day of protest throughout the city. There were constant demonstrations against the recent economic measures. There were gunshots, stonethrowing, attacks and arrests. What is of concern is that the police are not acting energetically enough. More than 20 students and social misfits were arrested yesterday in the incidents in the business district.

BRIEFS

NEW BRIGADIER GENERALS -- The army has 4 new brigade generals and 26 new second lieutenants. The promotion and graduation ceremony, held at the military academy on 14 October, was presided over by the president of the republic, the president of congress, the defense minister and the commanders of the branches of the armed forces. The following colonels were promoted to brigadier general: Cristobal Carrillo, Luis Toscano, Cesar Samaniego and (Ricardo Avendano). [Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 15 Oct 82 PA]

PACHECO SAYS HE IS NOT OFFICIAL CANDIDATE

PY151540 Montevideo El DIA in Spanish 25 Sep 82 p 6

[By EL DIA'S correspondent Alfonso Iglesias]

[Excerpt] Guichon -- "I am not an official candidate because at this time the people do not have the option of electing a new government. I am not an official candidate because this is not a regular government. This is why my party, the Colorado Party, is not in the government. I would only accept a nomination which has been sovereigny approved by my party's convention."

These remarks were made by Jorge Pacheco Areco, leader of the Colorado and Battlista Union, in a speech he delivered in this city to a large crowd brimming with civic enthusiasm.

AIR FORCE'S BUADAS COMMENTS ON POLITICAL TOPICS

PY190233 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 16 Oct 82

[Text] It has been learned that the commander in chief of the Uruguayan Air Force has stated that the armed forces do not want to cogovern in 1985, but they will closely observe how the democratic rules are being used and they will see that they are implemented. Air Force Lt Gen Manuel Buadas termed as very opportune the remarks made yesterday by Gen Julio Cesar Rapella and he also said that there are certain politicians who are carrying out campaigns that are too aggressive.

The Air Force commander in chief made these remarks to El Espectador, Radio Sport and the Cadena de Oro de Radioemisors del Interior. Regarding these remarks, it must be said that he made them on the occasion of the dedication of a hospital located at Air Force headquarters. This hospital was built in order to decentralize the activities of the central hospital of the armed forces.

Following are the remarks made by Buadas:

[Begin recording] [Buadas] The armed forces really do want to institutionalize (?Cosena) [National Security Council] now. The extent it will be institutionalized depends on the talks, the dialogue and corresponding comments, which will take place at the opportune time, when the rules and regulations to be included in the new constitution will be discussed.

But, in talking about this, and this is a very personal opinion, I can tell you that the armed forces do not intend to or desire to cogovern in 1985. No. But, yes they want a real and effective participation in order to prevent our country from repeating past experiences, and this is fundamental.

Now, how can this participation be attained? Well, those who will have that task, that commitment, whether they be members of the armed forces or personalities or representatives of the political parties, they will seek the best way to do it.

[Reporter] Mr Commander, during the past few hours the chairman of Comaspo [Armed Forces Political Affairs Commission] referred to some lapses committed by several representatives of the political parties during this campaign for internal elections. Could you please clarify the remarks with concrete proof and in what way can the electoral schedule be affected?

[Buadas] Well, in principle I believe that the accusations made by the commander of the Army's 1st Division were very opportune and appropriate, because it is evident that these lapses have occurred, but we will not go into detail about situations that are not clearly defined.

But, many political figures, and I am not going to refer to political representatives -- because representativity will be granted at the time of the party elections -- are basing their political platforms on a position of criticism, a position that is not positive for the times that the country is currently experiencing and for this time of transition. Well, in a nutshell, taking into account the situation that the country experienced in the past, their attitude, I would say, is very very aggressive. It is in no way positive.

I believe that this stage, this stage of transition that we are experiencing, is a stage of concord, of agreement, of understanding for... because all of us have the same objective. If all of us have that same objective, in other words, national elections in 1984 and institutionalization in 1985 [words indistinct] In other words, achieve a stage of participation [words indistinct] overall and with a sense of solidarity by all of our population; therefore all of us have to help. We cannot put up blockades along the path, blockades that make it difficult [words indistinct] for the times we are currently experiencing.

[Reporter] Commander: Some general officers have said that they have confidence in the parties, but not the men who are members of them, and they have also expressed that they fear that former mistakes will again be made. In this case, will the armed forces again occupy the place that they have occupied since 1973?

[Buadas] Well, I believe that it would be illogical to even think about or even analyze that topic. We must have faith in the future and in every area of activity within the country; whether it be the political area of any other area there have been detours and there are people who [words indistinct].

In one word, we must believe that all of us must try and carry out good works in the future so that we can make the country progress and return to what it was some years ago. [end recording]

The Air Force commander and chief was then asked by El Espectador, Radio Sport and the Cadena de Oro de Radioemisoras del Interior for his opinion on how the dialogue with the politicians should be held and on the campaign that the politicians are carrying out.

[Buadas] The dialogue with the politicians ought to seek understanding and harmony. It should also be a positive dialogue that will pave the way for the country's institutionalization, for that participatory democracy I mentioned before and that we all desire. [end recording]

In conclusion, the Air Force commander in chief referred to the possibility of an outbreak of violence and to the security measures that have been taken.

[Begin recording] [Buadas] Well, have a look at what is occurring throughout the world [words indistinct] against security, the difficult situations that other countries are experiencing. Although in Uruguay we are experiencing a situation of tranquillity and security which is really appreciated by all the Uruguayans, we cannot dismiss the possibility that we might also experience some of the situations that are being experienced abroad.

[Reporter] Might the difficult economic situation that Uruguay and other Latin American countries are experiencing cause an outbreak of violence, commander?

[Buadas] No, I do not think so [words indistinct].

[Reporter] Thank you very much.

[Buadas] Thank you. [end recording]

PLANNING, BUDGET SECRETARIAT REPORTS RECOVERY

FL191552 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2334 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] Mexico City, 18 Oct (NOTIMEX) -- Mexico's balance of trade has recorded a substantial recovery amounting to $4,506,000,000 from January to August 1982, the Secretariat of Planning and Budget announced today. The secretariat indicated that this recovery, despite a January-August 1981 deficit balance of $2,642,000,000, was due to a surplus of $1,864,000,000 during the same period in 1982. The report adds that the mentioned surplus is reduced to $1,443,000,000 when the cost of the goods' freight rates and insurances is deducted.

Mexican sales abroad increased by 1 percent, which means that from January to August 1982 Mexico sold $12,966,000,000 worth of products, while during the same months the previous year it sold $12,837,000,000. Of the total national exports, 79 percent were made by extractive industries, 14 percent by manufacturing firms and 6 percent by agriculture and silviculture. The Secretariat of Planning and Budget noted that 92 percent of the total exports were semiprocessed goods, 7 percent consumer goods and 1 percent capital goods.

With respect to imports, the secretariat explained that in the previously mentioned period of time there was a 29 percent decrease compared to 1981, inasmuch as in August last year the value of national purchases abroad amounted to $1,522,000,000. Seventy nine percent of the more representative purchases were made by manufacturing industries and 5 percent by agriculture and silviculture. In relation to their commercial value, 63 percent of the January-August 1982 imports were semiprocessed goods, 27 percent capital goods and 10 percent consumer goods.

COSTA RICAN MINISTER TO SEEK SUMMIT MEETING

FL162035 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0230 GMT 16 Oct 82

[Text] Mexico City, 15 Oct (NOTIMEX) -- Costa Rican Foreign Minister Fernando Volio will arrive here next week to establish contact with the president of Mexico and prepare a summit meeting with Nicaragua, Honduras and Venezuela.

Mario Zea, Honduran charge d'affaires, made this announcement here and said the Costa Rican foreign minister is taking steps to find points of agreement between Central American countries to bring about a plan for peace in the area.

He recalled that participants of the meeting of eight Central American countries in San Jose, Costa Rica, had agreed to seek out participation of Mexico and Venezuela to work out a plan for peace in the area.

According to Zea, among the points which the Costa Rican foreign minister will put forward are prohibiting the use of any Central American nation to support, supply, train or lead terrorist or subversive elements into other states, stopping the traffic of arms in the region; putting an end to the arms race, reducing the number of foreign military advisers, and respecting international treaties on the limits and borders between nations.

NEWSMEN DEMAND END TO 'MISINFORMATION CAMPAIGN'

PA180207 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 16 Oct 82 pp A-36, B-16

[Letter sent by Norma Nunez Montoto, secretary general of the Journalists Union of Panama and assistant secretary general of the Latin American Federation of Journalists, to Aurelio Ali Bonilla, director of the Panamanian Government and Justice Ministry's National Directorate of Social Communications, dated 14 October]

[Text] Dear Mr Director:

As secretary general of the Journalists Union of Panama, assistant secretary general of the Latin American Federation of Journalists and a member of the Technical Council of Journalism, I wish to bring the following points to your attention:

Both local and Latin American news media are highly concerned about the threats that the country's authorities have leveled against the freedom of expression. The people are aware of the fact that certain communications media have been persistently promoting and supporting a hostile campaign of misinformation as the standard-bearers for interests that are far removed from representing the Panamanian family's genuine desire and demand for justice.

The negative, irresponsible and unprofessional attitude demonstrated by some members of the radio, television and newspaper media has prompted us to take immediate action in demanding a definite halt to these practices, which are a serious threat to the people's stability, dignity and integrity.

As citizens, we deserve to be informed in a truthful, responsible and objective way and not in a biased manner, so that we can take the position befitting a free and sovereign state. We have been bitterly affected by the deterioration in dispatches filed by certain media, which led the National Guard to take the forceful action of closing all of the country's newspapers for a week.

We have paid close attention to the consequences of this measure and, while some assume a purposely indifferent attitude toward the nation's situation, others have gone to extremes by constantly hurling insults; publishing news stories signed by individuals who seem to have the ability to be everywhere at onece; and spreading rumors without prior and professional investigations into the facts. There are also the anonymous columns; the television commentaries written by a foreigner and read without shame by Panamanians, commentaries calling for the expulsion of the very Panamanians who have opened the country's door to that foreigner; and the fake telephone calls to a radio program, which are used as an excuse to level personal insults against members of this society in which justice supposedly prevails.

The kind of propaganda campaign that is going on in our country has been the cause of all sorts of improvisations in the field of communications. The order of the day is to sell one's opinion to the highest bidder. Artists, announcers and those who unfortunately call themselves newsmen and whose disgraceful and shameful attitudes stain and damage the true objective of communication and the right of the people to be informed, have reached the point of such provocations that if they are not stopped soon, we will all regret the consequences.

For the health of our society and for the dignity of our profession, I appeal to you, the highest authority in the field of social communications, to the country's genuine newsmen and to others who, although not journalists, act as spokesmen for some of the news media to guarantee not with words but with deeds, the honor and peace of our community by strictly adhering to the laws and rules by which we are governed.

With my consideration and respect.

[Signed] Norma Nunez Montoto

COSTA RICA

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON ISRAELI MINISTER'S VISIT

Communique Signed

PA200315 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0215 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Text] San Jose, 19 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- This afternoon, Yitzhaq Shamir and Fernando Volio, the foreign ministers of Israel and Costa Rica, ended 2 days of talks on bilateral relations and topics of great relevance in the world. The issues of peace, friendship, democracy and concern over the most serious current conflicts were reflected in the joint communique signed by the two foreign ministers.

Special emphasis was laid on the Mideast conflict, which "has caused the regrettable loss of many lives and much pain and has endangered not only the existence of the states of Israel and Lebanon, but their right to live in peace."

Volio and Shamir declared their commitment to the promotion and encouragement of "all international initiatives seeking to promote and support human rights." In addition, they expressed support for efforts to achieve international peace and the peaceful solution of conflicts on the basis of procedures outlined in the UN Charter.

The two governments "repudiate terrorism and violence" as a means of expressing and confronting opinions" [quote marks as received] and denounced such means as contradicting the fundamental laws of civilization. Further, they agreed to mutually cooperate to insure that international organizations "fulfill their role in facilitating the resolution of humanity's pressing problems in order to secure a better future."

In regard to bilateral relations, the Israeli and Costa Rican foreign ministers stressed the traditional friendship between their two nations and committed themselves to further strengthening it. The foreign ministers linked the objective of promoting friendly ties with the need to promote development in various fields in order to improve and consolidate the living standards of both the Israelis and the Costa Ricans. The cultural and economic areas involved in repeated cooperative efforts were reviewed and it was agreed to expand the types of economic cooperation and technical assistance in cultural, scientific and agricultural endeavors.

Shamir announced that Israel will begin importing Costa Rican coffee and promoting Israeli tourism in this country. Trade in beef and bananas was left open pending review by Israel, but Minister Shamir definitely stated that his country will buy beef from Costa Rica under normal international marketing conditions.

Israel also committed itself to cooperating in an industrialization project for the northern region of Costa Rica on the Nicaraguan border, and to assisting in creating an institute for scientific and technological research for Central America to be based in San Jose.

Shamir invited Volio to visit Israel with the purpose of continued exploration of new areas of bilateral cooperation.

Support for Israeli War

TA191429 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 19 Oct 82 p 6

[Report by political correspondent Ilan Kfir]

[Excerpt] Costa Rica became the first state to publicly announce support for Israel's motives for the Peace for Galilee war.

Costa Rica's foreign minister, Fernando Volio Jimenez, told Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir, who is visiting this country, that Costa Rica will always stand at Israel's side and support its aspiration to live in peace. Volio Jimenez was speaking at a festive reception in Shamir's honor.

Costa Rica's foreign minister said that although his country supports in principle the peaceful resolution of conflicts and has reservations about the use of force, it understands the motives for Israel's action in Lebanon. He also said that his country would vote against Arab UN resolutions calling for Israel's expulsion from this organization or for the imposition of sanctions.

Minister Addresses Israeli Envoys

TA200644 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Shamir says his talks in Washington led to a calming of the atmosphere between Israel and the United States. Shamir was speaking in San Jose, Costa Rica, to Israeli ambassadors in Latin America. Shamir said the Americans realize the war in Lebanon weakened Soviet influence in the area.

The joint communique at the end of Shamir's trip to Costa Rica speaks of cooperation in a number of areas. Israel is sending $7 million to Costa Rica to help strengthen its economy.

Further on Meeting

TA200934 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 20 Oct 82 pp 1, 15

[Report by Ilan Kfir and Refa'el Mann]

[Text] The Soviet Union and the PLO have begun recruiting agents from the Arab communities in South and Central America to carry out terrorist activity against Israeli Embassies and Jewish or Israeli institutes. This revelation was made during Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir's visit to Costa Rica.

Israel plans to appeal to the American Continent countries and warn them about these intentions. Simultaneously, the appropriate security measures have also been adopted.

Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir believes that the peak of the "bad anti-Israeli spell" all over the world as a result of the war in Lebanon is on the wane. The minister stated this at a meeting of Israeli ambassadors to Latin America yesterday in San Jose, Costa Rica.

A joint communique was issued in San Jose yesterday to conclude the foreign minister's visit. The communique reports on the decision by both countries to tighten the cooperation between them. Israeli sources have reported that among other measures, the following steps are to be implemented:

Israel will continue to maintain $7 million of its foreign currency reserves in Costa Rican banks; Israel will examine the possibility of purchasing coffee and bananas, the chief export items from Costa Rica; Israel will take action to increase Jewish tourism to Costa Rica; the number of scholarships to students from that country will be increased; a Costa Rican scientific delegation will tour Israel soon.

In a ceremony held near the Foreign Ministry in San Jose, Minister Shamir presented a local agricultural cooperative with a tractor as a gift and a token of the appreciation Israel harbors for Costa Rica's friendship.

Shamir will end his tour of Costa Rica today and leave for the United States on his way back to Israel.

EL SALVADOR

ARMED FORCES REPORT 'HEAVY CASUALTIES'

PA191413 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0728 GMT 19 Oct 82

[By Adrian Roberto Aldana]

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 19 Oct (LATIN-REUTER) --Military officers have said that the Salvadoran Army is regrouping today to attack towns near the border with Honduras that are presently under guerrilla control. According to the military command, the fighting in the border Provinces of Chalatenango and Morazan decreased yesterday, while the army is engaged in tactical movements following a week of heavy fighting in the region.

Taking advantage of the calm, several hundred peasants have left the strife-torn provinces to seek refuge in the capital and neighboring cities, military sources said.

The armed forces admitted that they suffered "heavy casualties," but denied reports broadcast yesterday by a rebel station stating that the rebels had killed or wounded no less than 189 soldiers and captured some 105 during their campaign.

However, the armed forces did not confirm reports that during the rebel offensive the guerrillas bombed and destroyed a locomotive and two freight cars in their most recent effort to paralyze the country's transportation system.

'MERCENAIRES' DROPPED IN; ARMS SHIPMENT EXPECTED

PA191334 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1231 GMT 19 Oct 82

[By Agustin de Gracia]

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 19 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- Simultaneous guerrilla attacks in different parts of El Salvador are preventing the army from amassing enough forces to evict the rebels from the towns they have been occupying since Monday of last week. Although military sources are maintaining tight secrecy, reports in the San Salvador newspapers indicate tht the 9,000 soldiers deployed in Morazan and Chalatenango Departments have so far been unable to overcome the guerrillas. The size of the FMLN operation begun on Monday, 11 October, is much larger than it seemed at the outset.

Military spokesmen reported that many "mercenaries" have parachuted into La Paz Department, east of the capital. According to the sources, the unspecified number of "mercenaries" first hid in the cotton fields and later moved out. This area of La Paz is very close to southern Usulutan, which is now under guerrilla control and which is also the area through which the guerrillas are apparently receiving most of the armaments sent to them from abroad.

The FMLN not only intends to maintain its lines, but yesterday the clandestine station Radio Venceremos announced that the guerrillas are getting ready to deploy another large contingent of fighters from camps in southern Usulutan Department.

For their part, military sources suspect that the rebels will soon receive a large shipment of arms that will be brought by ship to the coast of Usulutan. If these suspicions are true, this would mean that the guerrillas are capable of maintaining control over a coastal area for several hours until the materiel has been unloaded, and might even receive heavy weapons that cannot be dropped by air.

30 DEAD, 5 WOUNDED IN AMBUSH BY FMLN 15 OCT

PA190425 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 18 Oct 82

["Report" released by the General Command of the FMLN's Francisco Sanchez Northeastern Front in El Salvador, no date given -- read by announcer]

[Text] On Friday, 15 October, at 100, an FMLN commando squad penetrated two enemy positions close to San Francisco Gotera, between (El Pedernal) and the (Chinanga) trail [pista], as far as the highway leading from Gotera to northern Morazan. An enemy convoy of four vehicles belonging to the 3d Infantry Brigade was ambushed there. Three mines were detonated under one of the vehicles, inflicting 30 dead and 5 wounded on the enemy.

FMLN SAYS REGIME USES NAPALM ON CIVILIANS

PA152037 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Text] (Osvaldo Rodriguez), member of the FMLN, has charged here in Havana that the Salvadoran military regime is using 500-lb napalm and white phosphorus bombs against civilians.

(Rodriguez) spoke at an event held here on the occasion of the second anniversary of the foundation of the FMLN. A document issued by the Organization of Solidarity with the Asian, African and Latin American Peoples was read at the event.

(Rodriguez) noted that the FMLN now has special military units -- special forces and shock commando units to carry out actions throughout the country -- in addition to regional groups.

In the past 2 years, he stressed, we have been able to get the people to support the war of liberation and have organized our military actions under the leadership of the FMLN. In these actions, we killed 100 and wounded 150 troops of the regime's forces in August. The FMLN forces also laid a 14-day siege on Usulutan.

After urging the world's progressive and peace-loving forces to help prevent the regionalization of the Salvadoran conflict, he called for support in demanding the release of Commander Alejandro Montenegro, who was arrested in Honduras, and of the political and labor leaders being kept in Salvadoran jails.

SOLIDARITY FRONT LEADER ON U.S. 'INTERVENTION'

PA160423 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Text] Heidi Tarver, president of the World Front for Solidarity With the El Salvador [as heard], said in Caracas that the United States is increasing its intervention in Central America and is threatening to create a new Vietnam in El Salvador.

Tarver, who is also the coordinator for approximately 300 U.S. committees that support the people of El Salvador, will participate in a popular camapign of solidarity with the peoples of Nicaragua, Guatemala and Palestine to be held in Caracas.

Heidi Tarver also said that the U.S. people's rejection of the Reagan government's increasing intervention in Central America is growing and denounced the fact that Washington intensified the militarization of Honduras with a propaganda campaign against Nicaragua and with maneuvers intended to destabilize the Sandinist revolution.

The U.S. leader added that a recent survey carried out in the United States revealed that 89 percent of the U.S. people oppose the dispatch of troops to the region and that 60 percent reject the military and economic aid that the White House is providing the Salvadoran regime. She added that this feeling of solidarity among the U.S. people is reflected in the fact that more than 100 U.S. congressmen support the Mexican-Venezuelan peace proposal for Central America.

COMMUNIST LEADER SHAFICK HANDAL INTERVIEWED

Part 1

PA141801 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 7 Oct 82

["A Party That Took Its Proper Place in History," Part I of an interview with Jorge Shafick Handal, secretary general of the Communist Party of El Salvador, by Marta Harnecker -- date and place not given]

[Text] The Absence of a Struggle for Power

Harnecker: How would you explain the fact that in the past decades there have been true revolutions -- those of Cuba and Nicaragua -- where the Communist Parties, which define themselves as the vanguard, did not lead the process?

Handal: we are convinced that the absence of a clear-cut struggle for power is the main explanation. We believe that this is the result of the erroneous characterization of reformist Latin American social and political processes as "revolutions." Facts have not confirmed this characterization, and this situation has resulted in the Communist Parties simply serving as supporting forces for sister parties in the various countries.

Another explanation for this is the exaggerated -- and sometimes absolute -- importance attributed to the socioeconomic program for determining the character of the revolution, the path of the struggle to victory and the defense and consolidation of this victory. For example, in Chile, during the Allende administration, both the members of Popular Unity [UP] and the so-called ultraleftist forces gave central and decisive importance to the socioeconomic program.

Some believed that the key to the Chilean situation, the future of the Chilean revolution, depended on not going beyond the limits established by the UP program. Others believed that this program had to be made more radical and go further. In the meantime, however, no one prepared or applied on-target guidelines to solve the problem of power and defend the Allende administration.

It is curious that the reaction clearly understood this situation. In Chile, the reaction's work was aimed at precluding the possibility of losing power. When [a reactionary] trend appeared in the army, it concentrated its efforts on getting rid of Prats and his companeros. How did the revolutionary forces react to this event? No one defended Prats or the army sector he headed. Some sacrificed him in a political maneuver, honestly believing that this would solve the crisis. Others believed that Prats' presence in the government meant "the presence of the bourgeoisie," that the pact with Prats meant a "betrayal of the revolution," and they decided to become the "workers and peasants opposition."

When Prats' influence was strong and predominant, when he defeated the "tank attack" (June 1973), the masses sensed the importance of that moment for solving the power problem in a revolutionary fashion. As we all know, they took to the streets demanding that the reaction be hit deeply -- that the parliament be closed and the army purged -- but the leadership of that process did not take those banners seriously.

I am not defending the idea that everything would have been solved in Chile by organizing the struggle around Prats. I do think that the appearance of the faction led by Prats and the wave of masses that followed his victory over the coup attempt by a tank unit was the closest thing that there was during the UP government to a solution of the problem of power for the revolution. That possibility appeared objectively and thus became a test to measure the revolutionary forces' understanding of the Marxist-Leninist thesis that "the problem of power is the essential problem of all revolutions."

The history of revolutions in the world has confirmed this truth time and again. The socioeconomic program is not the decisive factor. The pace [ritmos] of its application and the radicalism of the socioeconomic changes are dependent on the national and international conditions in which each revolution is carried out.

Revolutionaries have the possibility of choosing the best pace, of making pauses and even retrogressions if necessary as long as they finally achieve power and firmly hold on to it. The October Revolution and the NEP [Soviet New Economic Program of the 1920's] are examples of the necessary deceleration of socioeconomic changes.

On the other hand, in the experience of the Cuban revolution, the radicalism of the socioeconomic changes had to be accelerated to defend it from the stifling counterrevolutionary measures undertaken by Yankee imperialism. The current experience of Nicaragua, where the pace and depth of socioeconomic changes have had to be gauged, is another practical example of the thesis we have noted. Examples from Eastern Europe and Africa could also be cited.

Supporting Force and Not Leadership Force

Harnecker: I think your views on the problem of power are very important because one of the criticisms made of your party is that it is not really seeking to seize power, but rather that with its policy of alliances and participation in the elections, it is supporting the democratic-bourgeois sectors. Is this true?

Handal: The truth is that by proposing the anti-imperialist democratic revolution as a "path to get closer" to the socialist revolution, we thought that the first revolution could be achieved by leaving the "progressive and anti-imperialist" sectors of the middle classes (of the intellectuals, the militarymen, etc) and even the bourgeoisie in the forefront of the action. The Peruvian, Panamanian and Portuguese (and briefly the experience of the government of Gen Juan Jose Torres in Bolivia as well) experiences seemed to confirm this thesis, although they ended up denying it.

Of course, no party document expressly states this, but that is the practical conduct of our party, and I think of other Latin American Communist Parties as well. We saw the Cuban experience as an "exceptional anomaly."

We reacted so much and so many times against the leftist proposal of a struggle for the direct establishment -- without prologues -- of socialism without understanding the essence of the matter that we convinced ourselves that the democratic revolution was not necessarily a task that should be mainly organized and promoted by us, but that we could just be a supporting force to guarantee the broadness of the range of the participating democratic forces.

Harnecker: From where did this scheme emerge?

Handal: I don't know from where it emerged. What I do know is that in order for the party to stop being the party of reforms and for it to assume its revolutionary role, it had to abandon that mistaken plan.

In Cuba, a rule of revolution in Latin America was revealed: the revolution that matures on our continent is the socialist revolution. It was also shown in Cuba that the socialist revolution can only be carried out by unfurling the anti-imperialist democratic flags, and that the anti-imperialist democratic revolution cannot be thoroughly carried out or its achievements defended if one does not go to socialism. In other words, one can go to socialism only through the path of the anti-imperialist democratic revolution, and one cannot achieve the anti-imperialist democratic revolution without reaching socialism.

Harnecker: Therefore, aren't there two revolutions?

Handal: No. They are two aspects of a single revolution, not two revolutions. If we look to the future, what we have is a democratic anti-imperialist revolution. If we look back after succeeding in this revolution, let us say a decade later, the democratic anti-imperialist revolution will not look like a different revolution; it will prove to have been the implementation of tasks that are typical of the first phase of a socialist revolution.

Things being this way, one can more easily understand that there cannot be a revolution without an in-depth solution to the issue of power and that it is not necessary to wait for the large masses to develop a socialist mentality to launch the revolutionary struggle for power. There was no generalized socialist mentality in Cuba before the victory of 1 January 1959. It seems to me that if the issue of the revolution's character is approached this way, the revolutionary parties' activity would inevitably focus on the question of power.

Harnecker: Are you admitting, then, that for some time the Communist Party of El Salvador [PCES] did not regard the seizure of power as a fundamental task?

Handal: Right. This was true in practice.

Harnecker: Would this explain why you didn't approach the armed struggle seriously for many years?

Handal: It is not that simple. Let me explain it to you. In my opinion, the struggle for power is connected to many things, particularly to the issue of the path to and nature of the revolution. If the revolution that is ripening in Latin America is a socialist revolution, the issue is the seizure of power from the bourgeoisie by destroying its bureaucratic-military apparatus.

Peaceful and Armed Path

We feel that under the current conditions -- which will prevail for a very, very long time -- this objective cannot be achieved through peaceful means. This theory has been proven in Latin America with the experience of two victorious armed revolutions and the failure of two attempts to achieve revolution peacefully in the two most democratic countries on the continent: Chile and Uruguay.

In both cases, "institutionalist," "professionalist" and nontraditional gorilla [gorilas] troops, which are so common on our continent, scuttled the ship and stopped the revolution's navigation of its peaceful course.

Costa Rica -- "The Switzerland of America" -- which "has no army," is reeling under a headlong arms race and the creation and operation of armed fascist bands within the context of a rampant economic crisis. Presently, no one would support the concept of the peaceful development of revolution in Costa Rica. In my opinion, the idea of following the peaceful path to revolution in Latin America is linked to reformism.

Harnecker: Therefore, you think that there aren't two paths to revolution, the peaceful and violent paths, at least in Latin America?

Handal: No, there aren't two paths with equal chances. Such an assertion would be tantamount to making a very grave mistake, even if it is merely a statement made "in principle." It would also be a very grave error to treat the matter of the path to revolution as a merely "tactical" matter, subject to "unforeseeable variations." Both are euphemistic outlines of the reformist, nonrevolutionary position, which distorts the Communist Party's vanguard role.

Naturally, the armed path to revolution does not exclude the struggle for economic and social reforms. This struggle plays an important role in both the political training of the masses and the effort to expand the ranks of allies in the democratic anti-imperialist struggle.

Through the PCES experience, mistaken interpretations of certain fundamental aspects that, rather than mistakes, were theoretical-ideological weaknesses related to the problems of power and to the nature of and path to the revolution, together with the influence of our democratic allies' concepts in the course of the 11-year-old electoral struggle in which our party members participated, created reformist schemes and illusions in our ranks. To get rid of them, it was necessary to undergo a frank and profound self-criticism and to apply bold and difficult measures.

The PCES and the Electoral Struggle

Harnecker: What is your evaluation of the communist participation in the electoral struggle today?

Handal: The PCES participation in the electoral struggle was proper. The electoral struggle had in fact become the primary arena of the nation's political struggle had in fact become the primary arena of the nation's political struggle in 1964 due to the industrialization and the great economic boom (1963-1968) achieved within the framework of the Central American Common Market agreements and following the legal reform that permitted proportional representation in the Legislative Assembly. Had we abstained from participation in the electoral struggle, we would have placed ourselves on the sideline of the political struggle; in addition, it would have meant turning the masses over to the ideological control of the bourgeoisie.

It is true that the armed revolutionary organizations that appeared in 1970 were opposed to the electoral struggle and refused to participate in it. But it is also true, and this is recognized today by most of those fraternal organizations, that the growth and development of the armed struggle was considerably aided by the politicization and radicalization of the masses, which was promoted by the Communists' participation in several elections (three presidential and six parliamentary and municipal elections between 1966 and 1977).

Developments in El Salvador proved that the Communists' electoral participation greatly contributed to the politicization of the revolutionary movement. Looking at it today, one can affirm that the current revolutionary movement, its program and its policy are a synthesis of the armed struggle and the masses' struggle fostered by the fraternal organizations through their political and ideological preparations; and of the masses' struggle and political struggle promoted by the PCES.

Harnecker: So far, you have talked about the positive effects of the party's participation in the electoral struggle, but tell me, didn't it also have negative effects? Didn't it somehow encourage electoral illusions?

Handal: Despite the positive effects of our electoral participation, it must be admitted that it contributed to, and even somewhat encouraged, a continuation of the political and ideological manifestations of reformism in our ranks, starting with our leadership, although the peaceful path to the revolution was never officially adopted.

The electoral movement forced the majority of the population to face the facts of fraud, impositions and repression. Thus, in practice -- not only to us, but to the broad masses -- all chances of democratizing and changing the country through elections vanished. We knew that this would happen and we helped the masses to realize this fact by leading them toward recognition of it through a systematic publicity campaign of clarification.

Through their own experiences, the masses learned to perceive in the true face of the reactionary military dictatorship and its fraudulent maneuvers in the elections; and this helped them to rid themselves of the illusions that they suffered about the electoral path and to realize that the only way to achieve democracy, social justice and progress for the people was to use violent and revolutionary means to overthrow the dictatorship, which grew more bloody and oppressive with each passing day. I repeat, the Communists conscientiously helped the masses to learn this lesson.

We said in our electoral campaigns that we could not expect to gain power through the polls; that these were only a stepping stone to our goals; that power had to be gained through a different form of struggle. This helped to prepare the necessary political conditions for the masses' widespread change of orientation toward support for the armed struggle and for their decision to join in large numbers as members and fighters in the armed organizations.

Although the Central Committee's Political Commission agreed to steer our party toward an armed struggle that would give continuity to the people's political struggle, it took us 2 years to do this after the moment for it arrived in February 1977.

Harnecker: How do you explain this delay in implementing the armed struggle?

Handal: We had to make a great analytical and self-criticizing effort to find the causes for the delay. Our effort was successful mainly because we avoided a method frequently used in similar circumstances: blaming each other in the party or blaming other organizations. By doing this, one frequently tends to avoid facing the truth and even causes divisionism. Divisionism might have left the party out of the country's political life.

The conclusions of the PCES analytical effort might be summarized thus: There were ideological and organizational obstacles that obstructed the decision to change to an armed struggle.

Organizational Obstacles To Implementing the Armed Struggle

Harnecker: You previously pointed out the ideological obstacles. Could you expand on them?

Handal: The main thing about the organizational obstacles was that the party's national and mid-level leadership cadres -- who are the brains, bones and nerves of the party and on whom we depend for the preparation and fulfillment of central agreements -- did not know how to organize our change to the armed struggle or how to combine it with the political struggle. Their training was one-sided. Our cadres were highly efficient, even innovative, in carrying out the unarmed struggle of the people -- for propaganda, agitation, working with democratic allies, working at the universities, etc. However, when the time came to implement a superior form of struggle, we were not prepared.

We had a Military Commission, but the party cadres, who have the decisive role, did not know how to implement the guidelines concerning the armed struggle. To overcome this obstacle, the Directorate took bold steps based on the agreements of the seventh congress, which was held clandestinely in April 1979. We abandoned the idea that the Military Commission should be in charge of setting up a military apparatus separate from the body of the party as a kind of device that comes out of its mysterious hiding place and goes into action when the moment arrives. Life has shown us that there is no way to create such a miraculous mechanism. The companeros of the Military Commission were not to blame. The situation was a result of a basic defect in the general policy on training party cadres. This policy was undoubtedly related to the reformist concepts that had not been wholly defeated.

In addition, if the Military Commission had achieved the development of this type of military apparatus, we would have had a tremendous problem. Experience from other parties right here in Central America has shown that this always ends in a confrontation between the military commission and the rest of the directorate. Contradictions between a military commission and the rest of the party -- regardless of who is right in a specific case -- are the main cause behind this problem of the party's inability to organize and lead the armed struggle when the moment arrives.

This problem could only be solved by making the party not only the leader of the political struggle, but also turning it into the planner and director of all its forms of struggle.

To achieve this, we had to take bold measures: We made more members of the Central Committee, the Political Commission and mid-level leadership committees, as well as a large number of rank-and-file party and Communist Youth militants, study the problems of the revolutionary armed struggle and train themselves in military arts and techniques, not to assign all of them to military duties, but to practice the conviction that the party's armed struggle must be organized, carried out and led by the party, by its leadership and its rank and file.

The success of that orientation was confirmed by facts. Our armed forces have multiplied many times over following the seventh congress and, more important, they are fighting today with increased ability and efficiency. If we had not made that change in our organization, the masses would have continued to knock at our party's doors asking to be accepted, and we would not have been able to do so with the exception of a few individuals. Thus, the party would have been excluded from the revolution's front ranks. It might even have divided and eliminated itself.

Harnecker: If I understand correctly then, together with the reformist ideological shift, there was an organizational concept in favor of that reformism?

Handal: Yes, the reformist concepts on the issue of power and on the way to carry out the revolution were linked to the existence of an atrophied partisan organizational structure, which was also reformist. Our party was capable of organizing the labor struggle, agitation and political propaganda, mass demonstrations, strikes, electoral campaigns and other similar activities, but that was all. Thus, we could only have been a supporting force; we would have been condemned to the role of a supporting force.

We Recognize the Revolutionary Organizations Outside the PCES

Harnecker: I had the opportunity to read a statement that was issued by the PCES Political Commission on 7 January 1980 that praises the other Salvadoran leftist groups and says that in the last 10 years, "new revolutionary organizations appeared that have faced the common enemy with great heroism, dedication and sacrifice and that have advanced the quality of the revolutionary process." This paragraph caught my attention.

Handal: Your statement allows me to express an idea that I think is important about the unity of the revolutionary forces.

It is curious and symptomatic that in past decades, the communist parties have shown a great ability to understand our rightwing neighbors; however, in most cases we cannot establish relations, stable and progressive alliances, with our leftwing neighbors. We thoroughly understand all of the aspects to the right of us, their origins and meaning, but as for those to our left, we seem incapable of understanding the essential meaning of their existence and charcteristics, their objective historical meaning or our duties toward them. For a long time, the Latin American Communists had no consistent and systematic policy by which to unite all forces in the armed left.

I wish to make it clear that nothing contemptuous or disdainful is intended in the term "rightwing neighbors." This is just a way of putting my ideas across. The Salvadoran Communists are proud and honored by the friendship extended by a large number of these allies, who are firm and consistent strugglers for the ideals of democracy, independence and social progress.

Harnecker: Why are the Communist Parties more inclined toward their rightwing allies than those of the left?

Handal: Several factors play an important role in this, of course. What is important is that in general, though not in all cases, those to our left who are up in arms are committed to a true revolutionary struggle. Thus, committing many errors that are typical of leftists in their political views, they harshly attack the Communist Party. Yet they are successful in one fundamental area: they work hard to organize and promote the armed struggle, which has proven, in Latin America and in many other regions of the Third World, to be the way of the revolution.

In the measure in which they persist in their struggle -- if their mistakes do not cause them to succumb or become passive as catacomb inhabitants or to engage in individual terrorism -- they gradually learn from their setbacks, correct their political mistakes and finally rid themselves of their leftist sickness. A proper line of struggle for leftist unity, as promoted by the Communists, could speed up or help the rapid correction of leftist mistakes. The Communists, however, cannot play that role unless they correct their own rightist mistakes, their reformism.

Unless such reformism is corrected, the relation between the Communists and the armed leftist groups -- setting rhetoric aside -- is posed in the practice and in essence as the relation between reform and revolution; it is clear that the reformists can get along better with other reformists. I believe that is why we Latin American Communists have been able to get along better with those on our right than with those on our left.

Harnecker: What caused the appearance in the 70's in El Salvador of other revolutionary organizations outside the PCES? How did your mistakes and deviations effect this?

Handal: Among the factors that made possible the appearance of revolutionary organizations outside PCES structures possible are the reformist traits of its policy, as I have already mentioned, which played an important role. Furthermore, the party's incomprehension of the problems and practical possibilities for reorganizing and developing the armed struggle under the conditions posed by our small and densely populated country contributed to the appearance of such organizations. A document approved by the Central Committee in March 1968 practically discarded the possibility of guerrilla warfare except to defend the revolutionary power installed through general insurrection.

The mistakes and weaknesses of the Communist Party, however, are not the only reason for the appearance of such organizations, as claimed by some. Even if the party had not made such mistakes, one or more leftist organizations would have appeared, as demonstrated by other experiences, such as the Bolshevik.

The fact is that in addition to subjective reasons, there are also specific objective reasons that have their roots in the classist structure and the social phenomena of capitalism in its average development level, particularly dependent capitalism, because the means of production and the state's superstructure still have vestiges of precapitalist social formations or of the initial capitalism itself.

In El Salvador, the processes that promoted a rapid expansion of dependent capitalism took place in the 50's and, especially in the 60's. These processes brought forth new social subjects, without which it is impossible to understand the spread of all political forces currently confronting each other in El Salvador.

New Social Subjects Create New Organizations

Harnecker: What social subjects appeared in your country with the development of dependent capitalism?

Handal: The changes in the classist scheme include everyone, rulers and ruled, exploiters and exploited, but I shall limit myself to examining the matter of the new social subjects, our primary interest now.

A new technically more qualified labor class appeared, but that group had less class consciousness than the old craftman's labor class because of its recent origins in the peasant and petite bourgeoisie-provincial classes. A proletariat and farming semi-proletariat appeared; they were quite resentful of their recent proletarianization and, therefore, very explosive. There also appeared a huge marginal urban sector, the product of the rural emigration provoked by the development of capitalism in agriculture, and an important intellectual petite bourgeoisie sector, also marginal, born of the expansion of medium-level and university education which did not correspond to the occupational capacities provided by the national economic establishment. The urban middle classes in general also appeared.

Part 2

PA181418 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 8 Oct 82

["A Party That Took Its Proper Place in History," Part 2 of an interview with Jorge Shafick Handal, secretary general of the Communist Party of El Salvador, by Marta Harnecker -- date and place of interview not given]

[Excerpt] Handal: Only if one understands this matter of the new social subjects created by the expansion of dependent capitalism can one understand that the possibility of the emergence of true revolutionary political organizations objectively exists outside the structures of the Communist Party and that this is much more characteristic of countries with dependent capitalism than of countries with developed capitalism. These are organizations that follow Marxism-Leninism and contemplate the prospects of socialism even though they are not connected with the international communist movement. Naturally, there are some cases in which these groups degenerate into despicable redoubts of provocation and ideological diversionism.

In Latin America, the expressions of these organizations are very similar to the childish leftism criticized by Lenin, but the subjects are not identical. These organizations appear even where there are developed communist parties, and they reappear even after being defeated and physically annihilated. Therefore, they are really not expressions of a nascent workers movement or communist party that are overcome as they develop. Instead, they repeat themselves constantly, giving rise to organizations which are often larger than the respective communist parties. In most of our countries, these parties are small and not very influential even though they are, on the average, some 50 years old.

In Latin America, this is a recurrent phenomenon that has its own majority social support [sustento] in the dependent capitalist society. Thus, if one analyzes the problem of listening only to the expressions of these organizations that have emerged outside the party, one might make the mistake of thinking: "By waging a vigorous ideological and political struggle against leftism, those leftist groups will either disappear or will be reduced to insignificance." In Latin America, that scheme has failed. It has neither led to the disappearance of the "leftist" organizations nor to the unity of the revolutionary forces. Instead, it has led to a confrontation between the Communist Parties and the other revolutionary organizations, it favored the strengthening of the reformist currents in the Communist ranks but did not contribute to the maturity of the party itself, if we are to understand the term maturity not as age but as an understanding of the life around us, the social and political reality in which one is immersed and the capacity to change it.

In many cases, some of those "leftist" organizations not only grew more than the respective communist party, but also matured before the party and led the workers and other popular classes and sectors to a victorious waging of the democratic and anti-imperialist revolution. They transformed themselves or are transforming themselves into the Marxist-Leninist party that heads the building of socialism or the march toward it.

THE IMPORTANT OBJECTIVE CONDITIONS [all capitals denote boldface in original]

I believe that it is very important to analyze the objective conditions on the basis of which the phenomenon of the proliferation of the leftist organizations emerges. I have tried to outline the problem, to view it objectively.

I repeat: I am convinced that understanding this is already half the work; it is equivalent to setting forth more than half the premises needed to outline a correct policy marked by the unity of the revolutionary forces and the revolutionary movement.

I therefore maintain that whether the communist parties make mistakes or not, there are social roots in Latin America and in other regions of similar social development that enable these organizations to emerge. This is derived from our experience, but not only from experience alone. This truth can be very clearly appreciated if one bears in mind that for 40 years the PCES struggled alone on behalf of the ideas of socialism and communism. It was the only leftist organization in the country from its inception in 1930 until the appearance of armed leftist organizations in 1970. For 40 years our party suffered more, and for a longer period of time, from its reformist disease than from the leftist disease (which did affect it at some points). Even so, new revolutionary organizations emerged only after the substantial display of dependent capitalism changed the social panorama and engendered a new classist structure.

For more than 5 years, the PCES actively engaged in a public debate on the views and political positions of the armed left. The principal characteristic of the style and method of our debate consisted of discarding the use of adjectives to replace analysis and approaching the fundamental topics in the discrepancies between our general lines and ideological concepts analytically, clearly, persuasively and as thoroughly as possible.

We strived to explain and develop our policy of alliances, our thesis regarding the nature of the revolution, our electoral tactics, our opinion about the possibility of a true configuration of fascism under the conditions that prevail in Latin America (this possibility is denied by certain organizations) and about the specific process of fascistization of the old military dictatorship that was taking place in our country. In our discussions, we advocated leftist unity within the framework of a specific struggle to achieve this unity. The PCES takes credit for being the first to raise the banner of leftist unity and for defending it more systematically.

Despite the virtues of our debates -- which undoubtedly helped explain the theoretical-political subjects confronted by the democratic revolutionary movement -- there was a flaw: the subject of the path to revolution was not discussed and the dialectical topics connected with power and the social economic program was approached only after the victory of the Sandinist People's Revolution. This vacuum in the topics approached in the course of our debate was no coincidence: it resulted from the reformist ties to which I referred earlier.

Finally, I would like to explain that the PCES is not the only detachment of the Latin American communist movement to make this fundamental revolutionary turnabout. Several parties in South and Central America have accepted the challenge posed by the armed struggle and the unity of the revolutionary forces. This is the solution, which is already underway, to our movement's lengthy crisis. Once it has recovered from its illnesses, the weight that our movement will add to the struggle for the revolution will be very great.

GUATEMALA

U.S. REJECTION OF RIGHTS ALLEGATIONS PRAISED

PA170147 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1842 GMT 16 Oct 82

[Excerpts] Guatemala City, 16 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- The Guatemalan Government today voiced its satisfaction with the attitude of the U.S. State Department in officially rejecting a report by Amnesty International on human rights violations on Guatemalan territory. Acting Foreign Minister Edgar Sarceno Morgan referred to Thomas Enders' note to Amnesty International in which he rejected reports on the violence in this Central American country.

These statesments caused great satisfaction in the government headed by Gen Efrain Rios Montt because according to official sources, there has been an increase in the anti-Guatemala campaign in the last few days, in contrast with the attitude of the Guatemalan Government, which has been to invite Amnesty International to come to the country and make a firsthand probe on the cases. "This is why Guatemala views with satisfaction the fact that the U.S. Government is 'satisfied' with the endeavor of the government headed by President General Rios Montt to improve the situation in the country," the deputy foreign minister states.

This position of the U.S. State Department, plus the news that the "International Development Bank" (IDB) and the World Bank will soon approve loans for $170 million to the Guatemalan Government, have been viewed in political sectors as an important change in the U.S. policy toward this Central American country.

ARMY DISCOVERS SUBVERSIVE ARMS FACTORY

PA190436 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 0050 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Communique issued by the Guatemalan Government's press office in Guatemala City on 18 October -- read by announcer]

[Text] The Guatemalan Army has continued its patriotic mission of watching over the security and peace of all Guatemalans with the determined support of the people who, tired of the criminal actions perpetrated by the subversives, have given their valuable aid to the armed institution in its struggle to eradicate the enemies of freedom. This determined support by the people enabled the army, through its military units, to discover a factory where claymore mines were being manufactured. The discovery was made yesterday at 1940 in (Santo Tomas Ixcan), (Ixcan Grande), Quiche Department. The local residents denounced the existence of this factory, which was run by subversive criminals. Thanks to the regional military patrols' constant searches, a large number of these mines were seized along with other explosive materials, detonating wire and various documents dealing with criminal operations. The place also served as an arms cache, and both weapons and ammunition were found in underground [word indistinct] which had been built for this purpose.

The citizens' valuable cooperation with the army permits the optimistic assertion that the last subversive centers will be exterminated so that the peace to which every Guatemalan aspires can be restored.

Also as a result of the people's solidarity with the army, yesterday at 2230, in the jurisdiction of the (Mayaland) cooperative located in the (Reina de Ixcan) area in Quiche, a military patrol clashed with a group of subversive criminals. One of these individuals was killed as a result and his rifle and personal equipment seized. The rest of these social misfits fled, but a military unit caught up with them several kilometers away at about 0930 today. Another shootout ensued during which four subversives were killed. Their personal equipment and rifles were seized. Several subversives again escaped, but the army is still on their trail in an effort to wipe out these bandits who have been attacking that productive region.

HONDURAS

SANDINISTS FREE FISHERMAN AS TALKS CONTINUE

PA161437 San Pedro Sula LA PRENSA in Spanish 14 Oct 82 p 3

[By Marco Tulio Romero]

[Excerpts] Tegucigalpa -- The Sandinist regime yesterday released one of the captains of the ships it is holding, acting Foreign Secretary Rodolfo Rosales Abella has announced. The Honduran captain's release came after intense negotitations between the Nicaraguan and Honduran Foreign Ministries. The final conditions that led to the release are unknown.

The government official told LA PRENSA that a Honduran sailor is still in a Managua jail and that the Nicaraguans continue to hold seven ships. The return of these ships is still being negotiated.

Meeting of High-Ranking Military Chiefs

Rosales Abella referred to a forthcoming meeting between Honduras and Nicaragua at the highest military level. At that meeting, the military chiefs will discuss this situation, which weakens the relations between two states that have been engaged in a continuous struggle at the international level.

We Are Going To Dialogue if They Accept Peace.

The acting foreign secretary said that once the Sandinists accept the forum for peace and democracy recently established in San Jose, Costa Rica, Honduras will be willing to dialogue with the Nicaraguan rulers. This is the only way that the problems between these two states can be solved, Rosales Abella said.

REFUGEES TO BE REMOVED FROM NICARAGUAN BORDER

PA151929 San Pedro Sula LA PRENSA in Spanish 13 Oct 82 p 29

[Text] Tegucigalpa -- The National Refugee Commission will relocate some 12,000 Nicaraguan refugees in El Paraiso Department in the next few hours. The relocation will be carried out in accordance with the government's orders to clear the Nicaraguan border zone to avoid problems with the Sandinists.

Col Abraham Garcia Turcios told LA PRENSA that this is a priority task in the work of the National Refugee Commission. Garcia Turcios added that the number of new refugees has diminished. He did not say if some of the refugees had returned to Nicaragua.

The relocation of refugees will be carried out with the cooperation of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, who is in charge of granting refugee status to such persons. The number of Nicaraguan, Guatemalan and Salvadoran refugees in Honduras as of this Tuesday totaled 32,000. The ones having the most problems are the Miskitos in Gracias a Dios Department.

It should be mentioned that the UN High Commission for Refugees did not know of a Nicaraguan Government request to the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights for the repatriation of thousands of Miskitos refugees residing in Gracias a Dios Department.

Miskito Refugees' Response

PA161645 Tegucigalpa LA TRIBUNA in Spanish 14 Oct 82 p 36

[Excerpt] Steadman Fagoth, leader of the Nicaraguan Miskitos who sought refuge in Gracias a Dios, said yesterday that he does not recognize the agreement reached between the Sandinist government and the Inter-American Human Rights court for the repatriation of the Miskitos. Fagoth said that organization did not help the Miskitos when they reported serious violations by the Sandinist regime against the Indians of the Nicaraguan Atlantic coast area.

Fagoth said that 6 months ago, the Human Rights Court in Washington was given a detailed report on the burning of 4,000 homes in 54 Miskito communities, the disappearance of 620 Indians in that sector, and the burying alive of 35 persons in Lemus, Zelaya Department. Fagoth said: That organization "said absolutely nothing about this, and for this reason, we, the Misurasata, [Miskito, Sumu, Rama, Sandinist Unity], think that court has no moral authority."

NICARAGUA

DISPUTES AMONG COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES REPORTED

PA180402 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 13 Oct 82 pp 1, 10

[Text] Proof of the "quality" of the counterrevolutionary leaders who are operating in Honduras is provided by a report that the SICA transmitted last night from Puerto Lempira. According to the report, the counterrevolutionary "leaders" are fighting over the money that is provided by the Reagan administration through its ill-fated CIA.

According to the report, the text of which we are publishing here in full, [Steadman] Fagoth, [Edmundo] Chamorro Rapaccioli and "Juan Carlos" (Pedro Ortega) are fighting like cats and dogs over the money provided by the United States and other reactionary sectors in Central America, including wealthy Nicaraguans.

According to the SICA report, this has delayed their plans to openly invade Nicaragua, which in turn has worried their sponsors, the Yankees in Reagan's government, who have urged several high-ranking Honduran Army officers to "straighten them out" and reorient and reconcile them.

The SICA report is as follows:

Puerto Lempira, Honduras, 12 Oct (SICA) -- The much-desired unification of the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionary commands seems increasingly difficult due to disagreements over the portion of power that would fall to each of the current leaders and to mutual accusations of misuse of funds and "misuse of war materiel," according to Fagoth, Chamorro Rapaccioli and Juan Carlos, the "former king of the counterrevolution." However, there is coordination in the area of Choluteca and El Paraiso.

The Auka valley area apparently served as the supply center for weapons, ammunition and other provisions until August. These were supplied by the U.S. Governemnt and other extremist sectors, including former Somozist officials, industrialists and businessmen with fascist leanings and Cubans living in Miami.

According to some estimates, the shipments included $22,000 worth of canned foods, $18,000 worth of clothes, $16,000 worth of campaign boots, $6,000 worth of toiletries (toilet paper, towels, soap, etc) and cash, in dollars, for other expenses such as salaries, necessities, administration, etc. Sources have estimated that the latter totaled about $150,000 per month, a sum that has whetted the appetite of the Somozist elements, who are always accustomed to manipulation, embezzlement and similar crimes.

The suppliers apparently detected some unplanned movement, so they suspended the regular shipments and called several urgent meetings with "other leaders." This has caused problems among the rapacious Somozists.

Fagoth Loses Control

Fagoth Muller has gradually lost his control over the guards he used to command. His unstable situation has grown worse with his almost violent estrangement from the Miskitos who followed him into exile. Contrary to his promises, he neglected them once they got to Honduras.

The camps at Sromlaia, Korea y Wasartin, on the Atlantic coast, which until August functioned under a single supreme directorate, have strengthened their zonal internal commands, thus creating divisions from the central command. However, the "political-military advisers" in the imperialist command centers approached Honduran officials in an effort to reorganize the cadres by "persuasive" methods ranging from "oral recommendations" to military patrols of an area. The idea was to corner those cadres in a single place in order to subject them to a single command, which had been planned earlier.

"Strange people" have been seen arriving in Puerto Lempira to join the Nicaraguan "anticommunists." According to Hondurans in the Atlantic area, they "speak like Cubans, Puerto Ricans and Dominicans. Many are not Hispanics," they have blue eyes and blonde hair and they have a hard time trying to communicate with the local people.

The recruitment of mercenaries who would be sent to Honduras, where they would participate in an "imminent" invasion, began in 1981 in U.S. areas with high unemployment rates. These men were placed under contract and sent for training and to relocation camps that operated freely in Miami and Orlando in Florida, in Texas and other eastern states [as published] in the United States. Some 2,500 men were classified in those camps on the basis of their capacity for combat, physical strength, "intelligence" and obedience to orders from above. This means that these men are true "rangers," that is, men who learned to kill in action and who learned to destroy and to exterminate all vestiges of opposition while carrying out "their duty."

They apparently receive $1,600 per month in addition to life insurance of over $50,000. The premiums are paid by the "friends of democracy in Central America."

According to Brooklyn Rivera, one of the "leaders" who aspires to supreme command, "the mission of liberating Nicaragua from communism has been briefly halted due to a reorganization of both plans and leadership." This brief explanation justifies the rumors that there are serious differences among the counterrevolutionary leaders.

JUNTA TAKES ISSUE WITH IAPA RESOLUTION

PA170128 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 16 Oct 82

[Text] The Revolutionary Government today replied to the recent message sent by IAPA President (Andres Garcia Lavin) to Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction. Enclosed with the IAPA letter was the resolution issued by the organization during its 38th general assembly. In the letter, the IAPA president's lack of understanding is quite apparent since he does not assume the mature and responsible attitude of those who are requesting a prompt and negotiated solution to the Central American problem. In the junta's reply, each and every IAPA request contained in the resolution is answered: 1) Lifting of press censorship. 2) Abrogation of the temporary law for the communications media. 3) Investigation of personal attacks against LA PRENSA employees Horacio Ruiz and (Cruz Flores). 4) Reopening of the Somozist radio stations.

The following is the complete text of the Government of National Reconstruction's reply:

Mr (Andres Garcia Lavin), President, IAPA,

Miami, Florida, United States of America

Dear Mr (Garcia Lavin):

Following instructions from Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega S., coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, I acknowledge receipt and reply to your letter of 12 October.

1. Press censorship has been in effect in Nicaragua since 15 March. This censorship includes all communications media in accordance with the state of national emergency decreed due to a real situation created by foreign aggressions and threats against our country, for which President Reagan's administration is mainly responsible. Contrary to what you described as unrestricted press censorship, the Government of National Reconstruction, even with the increased tensions due to the already mentioned causes, and in trying to create an environment of national unity, has proposed positions to the media that will facilitate free access to information and the publication of same. If your associate LA PRENSA has not been able to publish certain information, in most cases it is due to the fact that it has not been in the general interests of the nation.

2. The temporary law for the communications media has been enforced, and it was discussed with journalists before it was announced. This law contains a series of ethical regulations intended to guarantee the fulfillment of the delicate political responsibility that freedom of the press entails, which is not the same as the freedom to do business with the news.

3. The alleged harrassment of LA PRENSA and its personnel by the mass organizations that you have mentioned are stories spread by political interests already known to us who oppose the revolution. The cases of Ruiz and (Cruz Flores) that you have mentioned are exclusively a police matter and are being investigated. Your including these cases in your letter is the best example of what I mentioned at the beginning of this paragraph.

On the contrary, the mass organizations are the ones who can say that they have been attacked through LA PRENSA. You must recall the sad events of 13 January, when shots were fired from the LA PRENSA building against a peaceful demonstration, wounding two people.

4. In no way can the Government of National Reconstruction be cited for the systematic closure of independent radio stations. The revolution has admitted on several occasions the important role played by independent stations during the struggle against the Somozist dictatorship, and at that time, they were never defended by IAPA. Those journalists are working and their programs are aired. During that time, there were others who not only (?did not) support the cause of the people, but gave in; they openly gave in to the oppressing regime. Some of these journalists fled when the revolution triumphed. Others stayed, waiting for an opportunity that not all of them have known how to appreciate. Out of justice and respect to our heroes and martyrs, these men who were and are Somozists will receive no further consideration.

In conclusion, and in appreciation of your message, I would like to say that you have already been here in Managua and have spoken with Sergio Ramirez Mercado, member of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction. At that time, you and your companions showed your concern for the situation to which Nicaragua was subjected. I don't understand how today, during a very delicate and dramatic time, you can remain apart from the mature and responsible attitude that demands a prompt and timely political and negotiated solution to the Central American problem.

As an associate of LA PRENSA, you have the right to speak up for it, but we hope that you will understand that this is not only your associate's problem, but the problem of Nicaragua that is being attacked and a Central America that is being threatened.

Sincerely,

Manuel Espinoza Henriquez, general director, Directorate of Dissemination and Press of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction.

CONTINUED REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF SRV'S TRUONG CHINH

Leaves Santiago de Cuba

FL162010 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 16 Oct 82

[From the Santiago de Cuba regional news segment]

[Text] I appreciate the warm welcome given to me in Santiago and wish success to the building of socialism in our two countries, said Truong Chinh, member of the Politburo of the Communist Party of Vietnam and chairman of the SRV Council of State, as he concluded his visit to Santiago de Cuba.

The Vietnamese chairman departed from the Antonio Maceo International Airport at 0930 this morning where a group of workers and Pioneers waving Cuban and Vietnamese flags bid him a most warm farewell on behalf of all the people of Santiago.

Visibly moved, Truong Chinh greeted the enthusiastic Pioneers and the leaders of the state and province who had gathered at apron of the airport. At the foot of the ramp, the Vietnamese leader described his stay here as one more demonstration of brotherhood. Jose Ramon Balaguer, member of the Central Committee and first secretary of the party in the province, thanked him for his visit. Truong Chinh ended his visit to the cradle of the revolution amid hugs and greetings.

Tours Pioneers Center

FL190320 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] This afternoon, Truong Chinh, member of the Vietnamese Communist Party Politburo and chairman of Vietnam's Council of State, visited the Ernesto Guevara Pioneer Palace, where he was received by more than 200 pioneers.

Accompanied by Julio Camacho Aguilera, member of our party Politburo, Truong Chinh, toured several facilities and areas of interest. Among them were the centers related with patriotic-military activities, sports and agriculture and its specialities. Also accompanying the Vietnamese delegation were Manuel Estevez, president of the Jose Marti Pioneers Organization, and members of Executive Council of the Ernesto Guevara Pioneers Palace.

Awards Medal to Castro

FL190230 [Editorial Report] Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish at 0131 GMT on 19 October begins live color coverage of a ceremony held at Havana's Cubanacan Protocol Hall where the Vietnamese delegation headed by Truong Chinh, chairman of Vietnam's Council of State, is to present Vietnam's highest decoration, the Gold Star, to Cuban President Fidel Castro.

As coverage begins the camera shows Fidel Castro entering the hall with Truong Chinh and they walk to two separate lines of Vietnamese and Cuban officials. The national anthems of the two countries are played. As the camera covers the hall, Cuban Politburo members Armando, Hart, Arnaldo, Milian Castro, Ramiro Valdes, Osmani Cienfuegos, Osvaldo Dorticos and Guillermo Garcia Frias, are noted among other Cuban officials present.

At 0133 GMT Truong Chinh walks up to a podium between the two lines of dignitaries and begins a 14-minute presentation speech.

At 0147 GMT Truong Chinh walks up to Fidel Castro and pins Vietnam's Gold Star to Castro's lapel. The two leaders embrace and the audience applauds.

At 0148 GMT Fidel Castro delivers a 10-minute acceptance speech.

At 0158 Castro ends his speech, the audience applauds, and he walks up to Truong Chinh. The two embrace and walk to a podium to examine the award certificate. Officials from the two countries shake hands with Castro and Truong Chinh and at 0159 GMT the camera is returned to Havana studios.

Truong Chinh Presentation

FL191607 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0131 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Speech by Truong Chinh, member of the Politburo of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and chairman of the SRV Council of State, at a ceremony held in the Cubanacan Protocol Hall at Havana's Palace of the Revolution to present the Gold Star Order to Cuban President Fidel Castro -- in Vietnamese with consecutive Spanish translation -- live]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Fidel Castro, dear comrade leaders of the Cuban party and state, dear comrades:

Today I have the special honor of presenting, in the name of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, the state of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the Vietnamese people, the Gold Star Order, the highest decoration of our state, to esteemed Comrade Fidel Castro, a beloved and respected leader of the working class and fraternal people of Cuba, a distinguished combatant of the communist movement and national liberation movement and a great friend of the Vietnamese people.

The Vietnamese communists as well as all of our people know very well and value highly his great contributions to the revolutionary cause of the Cuban people and to the cause of national and social liberation in the world.

Almost 30 years ago, while the Vietnamese people were waging the courageous war of resistance against the French colonialist aggressors, in this hemisphere, demonstrating the indomitable tradition of the Cuban people and following the brilliant cause of immortal Jose Marti, you led a group of young patriots in an attack against one of the fortresses of the dictatorial regime of Batista, a lackey of Yankee imperialism, and thereby initiated a historic stage in the struggle of the Cuban people that culminated in glorious victory on 1 January 1959.

Since then, with the Moncada program outlined in the famous declaration, "History will absolve me," and in the light of the victorious Marxism-Leninism, the glorious Communist Party of Cuba that you head has led the Cuban people to continue to write heroic pages in history, leading the country into a new era, an era of independence, freedom and socialism.

From a country that was poor, backward and dependent on foreigners, Cuba has become a country endowed with an industry and agriculture that is increasingly more developed, an advanced culture, a strong national defense and an increasingly higher international prestige worthy of being the standard-bearer of socialism in the Western Hemisphere.

With untiring effort you have made great contributions to the international communist and labor movements, to the national liberation movement, to the struggle being waged by the peoples of the world against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, hegemonism and other international reactionary forces for the noble objectives of our time.

Esteemed Comrade Fidel, for all of us Vietnamese, you have become a dearly loved figure and a symbol of the clear sentiments of proletarian internationalism of the fraternal people of Cuba.

You have given us valuable support and aid in the anti-Yankee struggle for national salvation, as well as in the Vietnamese people's efforts in the construction and defense of the homeland against present Chinese expansionism and hegemonism. You have continued to cultivate and develop the bonds of combative solidarity, friendship and fraternal cooperation between Cuba and Vietnam. Your immortal words fully express the sentiments and will of the fraternal people of Cuba: For Vietnam, we are prepared to give even our own blood.

Spreading beyond the borders of Cuba, your noble sentiments of proletarian internationalism have not only reached the people of Vietnam, but the people of Nicaragua, the people of Grenada, the Salvadoran patriots, the people of Angola, the people of Ethiopia, the Palestine fighters and all the peoples who are struggling for their liberation as well. You are truly worthy of the confidence, love and respect of all communists and revolutionaries and all those who love peace and justice in the world.

Esteemed Comrade Fidel, in presenting you the highest award of the SRV, we wish to express our great sympathy and admiration for the Communist Party of Cuba, the state and sister nation of Cuba, and our sincere and deep gratitude for the support and heartfelt aid that you have extended to the revolutionary work of the Vietnamese people as well as for the outstanding contributions you have made to cultivate and strengthen the exemplary relations of militant solidarity between our two parties, states and peoples.

On this occasion I express warm congratulations and with you good health so that you and all members of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba will continue to lead the Cuban people in advancing and achieving new and even greater victories in you noble revolutionary task of the present in successfully fulfilling the resolutions of the Second Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba, in promoting socialist construction, in strengthening national defense to be prepared to crush any other reactionary forces, in firmly defending the fortress of the socialist system in the Western Hemisphere and in making a worthy contribution to the cause of peace and revolution in all the nations in the world.

Let the combative solidarity, friendship and fraternal cooperation between Vietnam and Cuba further consolidate and develop every day! [applause]

Castro Acceptance

FL191331 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0148 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Speech by Cuban President Fidel Castro at a ceremony held at the Cubanacan Hall in Havana's Palace of the Revolution during which Truong Chinh, chairman of Vietnam's Council of State, presented the Gold Star Order to the Cuban leader -- live]

[Text] Dear Comrade Truong Chinh, dear Vietnamese and Cuban comrades: As I observed tonight's emotional ceremony, as I observed the glorious flags of Vietnam and Cuba united and closely entwined, as I listened to the stimulating and affectionate speech by beloved Comrade Truong Chinh, I could not help but ponder how long and difficult has been the path traversed by our fatherlands -- two small territories located at extreme corners of the world -- in order to embrace each other in freedom, in the revolution and in socialism.

I was thinking that in reality today's revolutionaries have the great privilege of living and struggling in an era of great battles and grave dangers, but also in a marvelous era during which the most noble and idealistic dreams of man are beginning to become a reality. When Marti, during the last decades of last century, wrote those moving pages about the Vietnamese patriots' heroism and rebelliousness, our two peoples were waging great battles to achieve independence.

Those men were responsible for many exploits. What extraordinary examples they left as legacy. Nevertheless, none of them were able to observe the fruits of their struggles and sacrifices. After sailing through that sea of blood spilled by them, Cuba had to endure the humiliating condition of a Yankee neocolony and Vietnam continued to be subjected to foreign oppression over a period of many long years.

But we did not give up then or later on. When the glorious Communist Party of Indochina emerged more than 50 years ago, the Cubans were determinedly facing up to a cruel and bloody tyranny. The struggle continued to make headway. During the days of the Moncada [assault], the Vietnamese people were heroically fighting against the colonialists. When the brilliant and historic Dienbienphu victory took place, here in Cuba some of the few survivors of the 26 July [assault] -- who later on came back aboard the Granma and waged, after suffering serious setbacks, the war on the mountains -- were in prison.

As two small rivers, which were born far removed from each other and had to flow over long periods of time through troubled and solitary beds, that is the way our peoples marched through history until they met at the wide and energetic river of the socialist revolution. An exemplary solidarity and an indestructible and deep friendship has united our two countries since the very first days of the Cuban revolution.

In heroically repulsing Yankee imperialism's war of extermination, Vietnam also struggled and made sacrifices for Cuba and all other peoples in the world. No country in recent times has done as much as Vietnam for the cause of independence and emancipation of the peoples. That is why I said once before and will always repeat it: For Vietnam, the Cubans are willing to give their own blood.

As I reach this solemn moment, I think about all those who have made our brotherhood, our unity, our victory possible. I think about that exceptional revolutionary, that man of humble and austere life who became a father for all Vietnamese and a symbol of firmness, stoicism and indomitable spirit of struggle and dignity for all revolutionaries in the world, beloved President Ho Chi Minh. He reflected the greatest virtues and the extraordinary values of his incomparable people. He struggled as nobody else for the freedom and independence of his fatherland. It was an exceptional privilege for us to count on his most profound friendship toward our people. Thanks to his tireless struggle and selfless life, this beautiful ceremony we are attending today has been possible to a large degree.

With emotion I also think about my compatriots and comrades of struggles. I think about our fatherland's legendary heroes, Marti, Maceo, Gomes and many others who, like them, gave their all for our people's protracted march for independence and freedom. I think of Che, whose example of heroism, selflessness and revolutionary spirit constitutes a permanent legacy and a source of inspiration, teaching and firmness for our people. He fell 15 years ago carrying in his heart our two peoples, the Cuban and Vietnamese.

I think about our selfless and heroic internationalist combatants, those who fell and set the example of giving their lives for the just cause of other people. That is why I say with absolute sincerity that this honor belongs to them. In their names, in the name of all our people's feelings, of those who struggled yesterday and are struggling today, I accept with profound humility and gratitude this Gold Star Order.

Dear Comrade Truong Chinh, beloved Vietnamese brothers: As yesterday, during the days of the war, Vietnam's cause will always have a sacred place in the hearts of all Cuban revolutionaries. Thank you for the high honor, the profound feelings and the intimate emotion that this generous gesture of Vietnam signifies for me. Fatherland or death, we shall win! [prolonged applause]

Solidarity Group Meeting

FL191910 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] Truong Chinh and other members of a high-level Vietnamese delegation visiting Cuba held an emotional meeting with founders of the Cuban Committee of Solidarity with Vietnam. The chairman of the SRV Council of State visited the headquarters of the organization in the company of Osvaldo Dorticos, member of our party's Politburo and justice minister.

Speaking to those present at the meeting, Truong Chinh referred to the long period of struggle for independence of his people against foreign aggressors and of the (?achievements) of the homeland. He stressed the historic and indistructible bonds of friendship that unite Vietnam with neighboring Kampuchea.

During the talks, which were characterized by the complete understanding and comaraderie that exist in the relations between our parties, governments and peoples, the loved Vietnamese leader was visibly impressed by the results of his visit to Cuba.

[Begin recording in Vietnamese with consecutive Spanish translation] Everywhere we visited we noticed that your people are very friendly, a very heroic people who accomplish things in a revolutionary spirit, with the spirit of Moncada. We observed that Cuba is very beautiful. With a land such as this and with men like these we are convinced that you will achieve great successes in the fulfillment of the two basic tasks of the Second Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba. These successes will serve as bases for stages of even greater mutual development in the future.

On these visits to the interior we have repeatedly heard and observed a slogan that we like very much. It is: Cuba-Vietnam will win together. [end recording]

Friendship, Cooperation Pact

FL200045 Havnaa Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Text] A Cuba-Vietnam Friendship and Cooperation Pact was signed here today at the end of bilateral talks which dealt with Cuba-Vietnamese cooperation as a whole. The document was signed by Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] and president of the councils of state and ministers, and Truong Chinh, member of the Vietnamese Communist Party Politburo and chairman of the SRV Council of State.

Attending the ceremony held for the signing of the agreement were the delegations which participated in the talks since 13 October. The talks were held at the main offices of the PCC Central Committee in an atmosphere of friendship and camaraderie which characterizes Cuban-Vietnamese relations.

Castro at Departure

FL192100 [Editorial report] Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish at 2030 GMT on 19 October is intercepted in progress carrying live color coverage of the departure from Havana's Jose Marti International Airport of Truong Chinh, chairman of the SRV Council of State, who is returning to his country after a 7-day visit to Cuba.

Fidel Castro and Troung Chinh are seen walking and shaking hands with high-ranking Cuban and Vietnamese officials. Castro and Truong Chinh then approach and wave to a group of spectators cheering and waving Cuban and Vietnamese flags on the airport apron. The two walk to the foot of the ramp of an IL-62M Aeroflot aircraft. The two leaders shake hands with a group gathered there, embrace, chat a moment and Truong Chinh boards the aircraft. Castro and a group of Cuban and Vietnamese officials are shown walking away from the aircraft.

At 2043 GMT the aircraft taxis to the runway and takes off at 2051 GMT. Coverage ends at 2058 GMT.

SRV'S CHU HUY MAN DEDICATES NEW COMMUNITY

FL182145 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2002 GMT 18 Oct 82

[Text] Chu Huy Man, member of the Vietnamese Communist Party Politburo and deputy chairman of Vietnam's Council of State, has officially dedicated a new community at the Balles de Picadura livestock breeding farm in Havana.

The community is located in the town of Ceiba Mocha, Matanzas Province where more than 60 peasant groups reside. The peasants incorporated their lands with the country's livestock development when the farm was established.

For the welfare of the workers of Valles de Picadura, more than 50 housing units were set up in Ceiba Mocha through a prefabricated system known as the French modular (design).

During a visit by the Vencermos brigade to this Matanzas town, the community was named Victoria de Vietnam, because on that day, Cuba received the news of the Vietnam nation's war victory.

GDR DELEGATION LEADERS PAY TRIBUTE TO MARTI

FL160203 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 16 Oct 82

[Text] Army General Heinz Hoffman and the delegation he heads, accompanied by Div Gen Senen Casas Regueiro, first vice minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, laid a floral wreath at the foot of the Jose Marti monument at the Plaza de la Revolucion.

MACHADO VENTURA, ANGOLA'S LARA HOLD TALKS

FL191458 Havana Domestic Televison Service in Spanish 1415 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] Jose Ramon Machado Ventura, member of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] Central Committee Politburo, has held talks in Havana with Lucio Lara, member of the MPLA-Labor Party Politburo, who is paying a friendly working visit to our country at the invitation of the PCC Central Committee.

In a cordial and friendly atmosphere, Machado Ventura and Lucio Lara conducted fraternal talks dealing with matters of mutual interest, as part of the meetings the Angolan leader will hold with representatives of the party and mass organizations during his stay in our country.

DOMENECH OPENS CEMA OIL, GAS CONFERENCE

FL181917 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 18 Oct 82

[Excerpts] The 57th conference of the Permanent CEMA Committee for Cooperation in the Oil and Gas Industry began today at the conventions palace. The conference is presided over by Gheorge Vlad, Romanian minister of oil and president of the Permanent Committee for Gas and Oil. Nine socialist countries are participating in this conference, including the SFRY according to the agreement between the CEMA and the SFRY.

Joel Domenech, vice president of Cuba's Council of Ministers opened the conference. [begin recording] In this persistent and constant struggle we have encountered the determined struggle and resolute help of the countries of the socialist community, whose leading example is the relations between our country and the fraternal Soviet Union. In the oil industry, this cooperation includes practically every field, from geological prospecting through the distribution of the petroleum by-products. [end recording]

The 57th conference is centering its attention on the implementation of measures for specific cooperation in the long-range energy and fuel program, implementing activities to save and rationally use fuel and energy in industry, technical and production cooperation between CEMA member countries and the developing countries, among other subjects.

DELEGATION ARRIVES IN WARSAW FOR WOMEN'S MEETING

FL190045 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] A delegation led by Vilma Espin, president of the Federation of Cuban Women, held a friendly meeting today with families of Polish army soldiers shortly after arriving in Warsaw. The member of the Council of State and alternate member of the Communist Party of Cuba Politburo is in Warsaw to attend the annual meeting of socialist community presidents of women's organizations.

Representatives from Afghanistan, Angola, Ethiopia, PDRY, Kampuchea, Laos, Mozambique and Nicaragua have also been invited to attend. The conference will be held in the Polish parliament's rooms on Tuesday and Wednesday. The agenda includes the participation of women in the struggle for peace and easing of tensions and women's political-ideological education, among other subjects.

RODRIGUEZ ARRIVES IN DENMARK FOR BILATERAL TALKS

For Paris AFP coverage of Cuban Vice-President Carlos Rafael Rodriguez' visit to Denmark, including a list of dignitaries with whom Vice-President Rodriguez will meet and proposed topics to be discussed, see the 20 October issue of the West Europe DAILY REPORT.

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

OPEC PROVIDES LOANS FOR ENERGY PROJECTS

PA161428 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 10 Oct 82 pp 1, 10

[Excerpt] Caracas, Oct (AFP) -- Bolivia and Nicaragua will be the Latin American countries that, together with the Caribbean country of Grenada, will receive the largest share of soft credit from OPEC for energy projects. Humberto Calderon, Venezuelan energy and mines minister, confirmed this information in Caracas, during the opening of the sixth OLADE meeting.

The $22,698,500 credit also includes Costa Rica, Cuba, El Salvador, Honduras and Guatemala. It will provide for the construction of small hydroelectric plants, as well as scientific and technical research on geothermal energy in the region, Calderon added.

PERU

MINE, METAL WORKERS BEGIN 48-HOUR STRIKE

PY191333 Paris AFP in Spanish 2212 GMT 18 Oct 82

[Text] Lima, 18 Oct (AFP) -- Peruvian mine and metal workers began a 48-hour strike this morning in support of different economic and legal demands, it was reported in Lima this morning.

Victor Cuadros, president of the workers federation, stated that between 25,000 and 30,000 workers are on strike, although some important establishments did not obey the strike order. Among these he mentioned the large state complex of Centromin Peru, formerly Cerro de Pasco, in the central region of the country; Toquepala of the Southern Peru Corporation; and the state-owned Cerro Verde Company. The latter two are located in the south.

Cuadros said that he had received confirmation of the strike from 35 unions, including the copper unions of Cuajone and Ilo of the Southern Peru Corporation and other important unions in the departments of Puno, Huancavelica, Arequipa and La Libertad. Cuadros added that some groups are demanding a solution to their salary problems, the payment of delayed salaries in two mines, and the abolition of a decree which extends for 6 months the current salary agreements.

BRIEFS

ALGERIAN, COSTA RICAN, SWEDISH AMBASSADORS -- President Fernando Belaunde Terry received the credentials yesterday of Dr Ahmed Bouderba, the new Algerian ambassador to Peru. The ceremony was held at the Golden Room in Government House and was attended by Foreign Minister Javier Arias Stella. Edfar Sanchez Matarrita, the New Costa Rican ambassador to Peru, presented his credentials to President Fernando Belaunde Terry yesterday. [Lima EL COMERCIA in Spanish 22 Sep 82 p A 4 PY] Yesterday President Fernando Belaunde Terry received the credentials of Cai Melin, the new Swedish ambassador to Peru. The ceremony was held at the Golden Room in Government House. [Lime EL COMERCIO in Spanish 6 Oct 82 p A4 PY]

SENATE RATIFIES AMBASSADORS -- Lima, 23 Sep (AFP) -- The Peruvian Senate ratified here tonight the designation of eight Peruvian ambassadors. They are: Celso Pastor de la Torre, ambassador to the United Nations; Igor Velasquez Rodriguez, to Poland; Fortunato Izasi, to the Phillipines; Jorge Martinez del Rio, to India; Carlos Higueras Ramos, to Albania; Augusto Salamanca Regalado, to Panama and Alfredo Ramos Suero, concurrent ambassador to Barbados and Trinidad-Tobago. Ramos Suero will live in Caracas. [Text] [Paris AFP in Spanish 0355 GMT 24 Sep 82 PY]